The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Latest Aspect of the Situation in the French Capital.

Communications from Resident Americans to Their Friends.

The Prussians Ready to Begin the Bombardment.

Trochu's Report of the Result of the Last Sortie.

Further Revelations in the Tuileries Letters.

Cost of Maintaining the Imperial Parasites.

Defeat of a Prussian Force Near Orleans.

Cattle and Forage Captured by the French.

PARIS.

Condition of the City—Prussian Inventions Denied—Provisions for Three Months—Discipline and Order Everywhere—The People United—The Prussians Ready to Bombard—Approaches to the City Mined.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Brussels correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES telegraphs that Mrs. WASHBURNE, who is in that city, receives letters frequently from her husband in Paris by balloon express.

MESSAGES FROM AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

The following was received this morning by balloon, from Paris, dated Sept. 29, and addressed on an open card to E. H. KIDDER, Maiden-lane, New-York City, by his son GEORGE:

"Tell the family I am in no danger. There are plenty of provisions here. The terrible stories manufactured by Count VON BISMARCK regarding internal dissensions here are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition."

THE FRENCH TROOPS IMPROVING.

By the same balloon came an open card from WILLIAM DREYER to E. DREYER, Fayette-street, Baltimore, which says:

"Our days are occupied in perfecting our ambulance, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for at least three months to come. The city is well-provisioned. The troops are improving wonderfully; the city is quiet and very orderly, and no noise or disturbances are heard anywhere."

CONFIRMATION.

Private letters to Oct. 3 by another balloon express, which were received this afternoon, confirm the above statements.

PRUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all arrangements for shelling and attacking Paris. The guns and mortars are in position.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The spirit of the population, however, is undaunted. Advices received show that the garrison are prepared at any moment to second such attack as the forces outside of the Prussian lines may make. The French are aware that some time must elapse ere an offensive movement can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and arming the Mobiles.

DEFEAT OF THE DEMAGOGUES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a balloon dispatch dated Paris, Monday, which says the demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to disturb the Provisional Government; that the Mobiles behave well in front of the enemy, and that meat is scarce.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—All the bridges on the railroads and highways to the west of Paris, have been mined, and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance.

GERMAN SUPPLY DEPOT.

Beauvais, forty-one miles north-west of Paris, has been made a great victualing centre by the Germans.

A REVIEW AT VERSAILLES.

King WILLIAM reviewed the Sixth Prussian Army Corps, at Versailles, on Wednesday. Head-quarters were subsequently established at that place.

Rochefort and the Barricades—Parisians Evading Military Duty—The Ambulance Dodge—Division of Food—Serving Out Supplies—Prices.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Late advices from Paris say that ROCHEFORT has issued a poster begging the citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of interior defenses. The *Réveil* announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of the municipality to-morrow, because they hope the Government intends to yield

SHIRKING MILITARY DUTY.

The complaint of the newspapers against the number of men who avoid military duty, by booking themselves in some capacity or other to the ambulance service, are becoming louder every day. Dr. EVANS, the leading spirit of the American Ambulances, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulances to others. Mr. WASHBURNE informs me there are still about 250 Americans in Paris, of whom about forty are women. Some remain to look after their homes, and others from curiosity.

SERVING OUT RATIONS.

A system has been adopted by the authorities to make the stores hold out as long as possible. Every butcher receives each morning a certain amount of meat, calculated upon his average sales. Against this meat he issues bills in the evening to his customers who, upon presentation of the ticket the next morning will receive the amount for which they have inscribed themselves at the tariff of the week. When tickets have been issued by the butcher equivalent to the meat which he is to receive, he issues no more. Yesterday a decree was promulgated ordering all persons having flour on sale to give it up to the Government at the current price, to be distributed to the bakers like the meat to the butchers. The meat supply does not equal the demand. Many persons are unable to obtain tickets. The restaurants cannot get enough for their customers. Work is at a stand still.

PRICES OF FOOD.

The Mobiles and Nationals, who apply *formé paupers*, receive one franc and a half per diem. At present prices, it is is impossible for even a single man to obtain sufficient nutriment for this sum. It was supposed the peasants invited to take refuge, would bring more than enough food with them for themselves and their families, but they preferred to bring old beds and furniture instead of stores of flour and sheep. We have 22,000,000 pounds of horse flesh; still the misery among those who have no money to buy food with, unless the Government boldly faces the question, will be very great. everything except beef, mutton and bread is at fancy prices. Ham costs 7 francs, the kilo; cauliflower, 14 francs per head; salt-butter, 9 francs the kilo; fat chicken, 10 francs; thin, 5 francs; rabbit, 11 francs; duck, 9 francs; fat goose, 20 francs. Rents too are a vexed question. In a few days those for October will be due. Few can pay and it is proposed to allow no landlord to levy either before the close of the siege or before December. A report in the *Journal Officiel* states that all the Mobiles have Chassepots, and that 280,000 muskets of different kinds, chiefly Tabatieres, have been distributed among the Guard Nationale, and 20,000 to the Francs-Tireurs. There are still 10,000 on hand.

The Battle of Sept. 30—Object of the French Reconnoissance and the Results—Trochu's Report.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A messenger reached London today with dispatches from Paris from the 30th of September to the 3d of October. There was heavy firing on Thursday night, and it increased in intensity. This morning at about 10 o'clock I saw about 100 wounded brought to the Palais de l'Industrie, and on going down to Montrouge I found the church near the fortifications full of them.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official account of the engagement: Our troops, in a vigorous sortie, successfully occupied Chevilly and L'Hay and advanced as far as Thiais and Choisy-le-Roi. All these positions were wholly occupied. After a sharp artillery and musketry engagement our troops fell back on their positions with remarkable order and coolness. The Garde Mobile were very firm. Our losses are considerable, and those of the enemy probably as large. TROCHU.

Rumors have been in circulation all day of a great victory and a junction of the Army of the Loire.

Gen. TROCHU's report is dated at Bicetre, 10½, and reduces the success to real dimensions.

A MORE DETAILED REPORT.

An additional report by Gen. TROCHU says the object was, by a combined action on both banks of the Seine, to discover precisely in what force the enemy was in the village of Choisy-le-Roi and Chevilly. While the brigade of Gen. GUILHEM drove the enemy out of Chevilly, the head of the column of Gen. BLAISE entered the village of Thiais and seized a battery of cannons, which, however, could not be moved for want of horses. At this moment the Prussians were reinforced, and the retreat was effected in good order. Gen. GUILHEM was killed. Gen. D'EXEA, while this combat was going on, marched with his brigade on Creteil, and inflicted severe losses with his *mitrailleuses*.

THE FRENCH LOSS.

The journal *Le Temps* calculates the loss on Friday at about 500 wounded and 400 killed.

OBJECT OF THE SORTIE.

The object of the sortie was to blow up a bridge over the Seine, and to rouse the courage of the Parisians by obtaining a success where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been attained, consequently, the besieged are greatly depressed.

No Anarchy—Private Intelligence by Way of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Letters have been received here from Paris and its neighborhood by several prominent French gentlemen, the contents of which are today confirmed by private telegrams, to the effect that the situation of affairs at that city has improved, and that there are no dissensions among the people, all of whom, regardless of political opinions, are united in defense of the capital. "The arming of the citizens continues," says one of the correspondents, "and the hopes of the Prussians that the people of Paris would be found in anarchy on the approach of the enemy are disappointed."

RECENT ENCOUNTERS.

A Battle Near Chateau-Gaillaird—The Prussians Obliged to Evacuate Pithiviers Precipitately—Cattle and Forage Captured by the French—The Affair at Chisses Probably the Same—A Sortie at Soissons—Cannonading at Maintenon.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—The battle which occurred near Chateau-Gaillaird on the 4th has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation, that many cattle, a large amount of forage, &c., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French. [Pithiviers is a town which the Prussians had occupied for some time, situated on the highway from Fontainebleau and Malesherbes to Orleans. It is twenty-three miles north-east of Orleans, and contains a population of about 4,000.]

DEFEAT OF PRUSSIANS AT CHISSES.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 5, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—A report from Gen. RIGAU, forwarded from Tours, shows that a decided success was achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

TOURS, Oct. 6, via LONDON.—Gen. RIGAU reports from Chevilly on Wednesday that he had reconnoitered toward Toury with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chisses at about 7 o'clock, surrounded the village, and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. RESSAYRE's Brigade turned the village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, supported by 3,000 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately toward Paris. The French pursued them three hours beyond Toury. Gen. RIGAU ascertained the presence with these forces of Prince ALBERT of Saxe-Meiningen and of Prince ALBERT of Saxe-Altenbourg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

[Toury is on the Paris and Orleans Railroad, about twenty-two miles from Orleans, and is about twelve miles to the west of Pithiviers. Neither Chevilly nor Chisses is laid down on the map of this region, but from all the facts at hand it seems probable that this encounter is identical with that described above, at Chateau-Gaillaird, which compelled the evacuation of Pithiviers and the abandoning of the cattle.]

RE-OCCUPATION OF TOURY BY THE FRENCH.

ORLEANS, via LONDON, Oct. 6—10 A. M.—In consequence of the Prussian defeat at Toury, and re-occupation of that town by the French, the Prussians have evacuated Pithiviers hastily leaving their cattle behind.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT SOISSONS.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 5, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—There was a combat, yesterday, near Soissons, and prisoners say that two regiments of the army of the Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN were defeated by the garrison.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The battalion of the Garde Mobile raised in the Department of Aisne, and commanded by Duke DE FITZ JAMES, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons.

AN ATTACK ON MAINTENON.

CHARTRES, Oct. 5, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—Cannonading commenced this morning near Maintenon. [Maintenon, in the Department Eure-et-Loir, lies ten miles north, north-east of Chartres, at the junction of the rivers Eure and Voise, and on the railroad from Chartres to Versailles. It contains the ruins of the gigantic acqueduct begun by LOUIS XV. to supply Versailles with water from the Eure, and the magnificent chateau in which he was married to FRANCOISE D'AUBIGNE. Maintenon is about five or six miles to the westward of Epernon, which was captured by the Prussians on Wednesday.]

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The garrison of Metz have made a sortie against the Eighth Prussian Corps at Jouy. The losses were trifling on both sides. It is said the French troops at Metz are still deceived as to the result of the war.

THE TUILERIES LETTERS.

Cost of the Baptism of the Prince Imperial—Imperial Leeches of the Treasury—The Conspiracy Trial Plot—Police Made Testimony.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Advices to the 3d inst. from Paris show that the Tuileries correspondence reveals the fact that both CASSAGNAC and JEROME DAVID were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounted to 898,000 francs.

IMPERIAL PARASITES.

The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor received 1,810,975 francs per annum; the Duc DE PERSIGNY, in two months, 60,000 francs; the Prince SABLONOWSKI, the Countess GAJAN, Mme. CLAUDE VIGNON, le Gen. MORRIS, and many others, are down for various sums; 1,200 francs to Gen. DE FAILLY. The Duchess of MOUCHY, whose name continually appears, received 2,000,000 francs as a marriage portion. The son of the American BONAPARTE had a pension of 30,000 francs; Mme. RATAZZI, of 24,000 francs; her sister, Mme. TURR, the same; Marquis PEPOLI, 25,000 francs. The cousins, not contented with their pensions, were always getting extra allowances. Prince ACHILLE MURAT's debts the Emperor paid a dozen times.

THE POLICE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The Prefect of Police is actively engaged in an attempt to throw light upon M. PIETRI's connection with the periodical plots against the Empire. Documents discovered show that the most of these plots were of the Imperial Police, and that PIETRI, LAGRANGE and THARNIER, Juge de Instruction, were the prime movers. It is certain that BARLOT received 20,000 francs for his services as a conspirator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A "Nest" of Imperialists in Jersey—Excitement in Brussels—Bismarck Irritated at German Indifference About Alsace and Lorraine—The Bombardment of Strasbourg—Ten Thousand Persons Homeless—Injury to the Cathedral—A Flurry in Havre.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Brussels correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, writing on the 5th inst., asks: "Have you had an account of the doings of the nest of Imperialists assembled on the Island of Jersey? They are spending money profusely, and are boasting what they can do through certain political connections in England. M. ROUHER has been there and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and a host of other notabilities. Marshal LEBŒUF went over to the island at night in a cockle shell of a boat. All this makes quite an excitement here."

INDIFFERENCE ABOUT ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that the cold language of the German Press with regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, is exciting the displeasure of Count VON BISMARCK. If this be correct it is a hopeful sign of peace.

STRASBOURG.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany. It is denied that the Cathedral escaped serious damage by the bombardment. Persons just arrived from the scene report that the edifice suffered severely.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Gen. TRESKOW commands the Prussian Army destined for service in the south of France.

A FRENCH IRON-CLAD IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

The French iron-clad steamer *Reynard Armand* is cruising in the Channel near New-Haven.

THE HAMBURG STEAMERS AS PRISONS.

HAMBURG, Oct. 6.—The steamers of the Hamburg-American line are being used for the detention of French prisoners.

A FLURRY IN HAVRE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—An American frigate that entered the harbor of Havre created a scare in saluting. The people supposed the enemy was bombarding the town.

A STEAM MITRAILLEUSE.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam *mitrailleuse*, the most formidable yet known. There is no news from Paris.

A POSTAL BALLOON.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Capt. SCHMITZ, of the French Artillery, and inventor of the *mitrailleur*, has devised a new style of balloons for postal purposes.

Feeling of the Country on the War—Reports of Prefects.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The French *Journal Officiel* contains two pages of extracts from Prefects' replies to a letter addressed to them at the commencement of July by the Minister of the Interior, asking for a report upon the feeling of the country about the war. These extracts show that in the opinion of the Prefects the nation was prepared to support the policy of the Government, but not enthusiastic for war. On Sunday evening the news of the fall of Strasbourg and Toul was received by the Government, and this morning it was made public. In falling, says M. GAMBETTA, they cast a glance toward Paris to affirm once more the unity and durability of the Republic, and they leave us as a legacy the duty to deliver them, and the honor to revenge them. The boulevards were crowded, and every one astonished. Many refused to credit the news. The *L'Electeur Libre* proposes to meet the emergency by sending virile missionaries into the Provinces to organise a levy *en masse* and drive from our territory the impious horde which are overrunning it. All kinds of reports are believed credulously as ever.

The Situation at Lyons—Preparations for Defense—The "Reds"—Protection of Normandy.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, due military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified, and occupied by regular troops. The Reds seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Grenoble, numbering over 3,000 persons, at which several speeches were made. It is expected that the Government will at once take measures to stop this manifestation.

NORMANDY.

The Government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending there a line of the Mobile Guard.

PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY.

Growing Opposition to the Latest Prussian Policy—A General Desire for Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend of mine, just back from Germany, where he has been extensively traveling for several weeks, furnishes me with the following facts, which it may be worth the while to record in your valuable paper:

Public opinion in Germany has undergone, of late, a change of an unexpected kind—a change in a twofold direction. On the one hand, that peaceable feeling, that almost cosmopolitan spirit of the whole nation, which has become proverbial, which abhorred the idea of conquest and of supremacy as against other nations, or of interference with their concerns, is, to a great extent, replaced by an ebullition of enmity and aggressiveness against the French, in the upper, and even in the middle classes, a great deal less among the working classes of the cities and manufacturing districts, where the International Working Men's Association has taken deep roots. There can be no doubt, that this change was brought about by the Press, which, with only a few exceptions, receives its inspiration from official sources. After the surrender of Sedan, when the French nation appeared to be helpless, and the crime of the declaration of war expiated by the discomfiture and capture of the great criminal, the tenor of that Press grew more defiant than before, and its denunciations were directed against the French nation, instead of the Government. The official and semi-official organs demanded a reduction of France in power to so modest dimensions, even, if need be, by a partition into several independent parcels, that she might forever be harmless; the spirit of the whole Latin race was said to be hostile to the best interests of mankind, and was to be paralyzed by Germany giving law and direction to the world's affairs—and much more of the same stuff.

Then came a reaction of public sentiment against this official kind of patriotism. The working men's associations, almost everywhere in Germany, and even in Austria, had, from the outset, protested against the war which they declared to be a war of two despots, and foreign to the interests of the nations, and, when it proved to be inevitable, had demanded that it should be kept within the bounds of a defensive struggle. They now began to denounce the continuation of the war as a crime against humanity. This led to the imprisonment of quite a number of the most intelligent working men in Brunswick, Munich and elsewhere, which, however, could not intimidate the rest of the working class. But now even among the other classes single voices loudly protested against a continuation of the war for the sake of conquest, against the spreading of national hatred of the French, and national arrogance in general. One of these voices was that of JOHANN JOEL JACOBY, of Königsberg, than whom there is no more highly respected advocate of liberal views in Germany; another that of JACOBUS VENEDY, like the former, a liberal of the old school, and of forty years' standing. JACOBY was put into prison by the military commander of Königsberg, a proceeding which was, on many sides, energetically deprecated.

There are already many of the best men of Germany who pronounced to our informant their dissent from the latest Prussian policy, although they did not think that the time had come to express it publicly. They considered the siege of Paris as an egregious blunder, and the continuation of the aggressive movements on the part of King WILLIAM as a proof that either BISMARCK had lost his influence on the King or else been guilty of a lack of statesmanship. It was, they said, foolish to exasperate the French to something like despair, to shed more blood, when magnanimity could have been more advantageous, and secured all the necessary conditions of peace, and even cemented forever the friendship between the two nations. It was dangerous for the consolidation and liberal aspirations of Germany to excite the hatred of all the other nations by her imitation of French *chauvinism*; it was, at any rate, not moral, not dignified, not justifiable before her own conscience.

Meanwhile, and up to the time when our informant left, the spirit of dissatisfaction with the actual drift of the war had been growing. The sacrifices of the people had been too great to be much longer silently borne, when there were no corresponding boons to be reaped. The prospect that the war might be protracted far into the Winter might entail a great deal of sickness and mortality in the army, while at home industry is nearly at a standstill, and the pursuits of peace baffled; and that such a state of things might induce foreign forcible or diplomatic intervention, especially on the part of Russia, or Austria, grew gloomier from day to day. It was evident that public opinion would, in spite of the well-known power of German patience and endurance, make itself soon everywhere heard and respected, or, if not respected, formidable.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Mr. ALBERT KLEMROTH, the authorized agent of the Liederkranz Society, has paid over to the Treasurer of the general fund another installment of $1,600, collected among the members of the Society. Thus far, the Society has collected $4,088.

The German Patriotic Aid Society of Yorkville has published a subscription list, from which it appears that $1,227 50 have been subscribed by the Germans of that district, a large part of which was collected by a committee of ladies.

The congregation of Rev. Mr. FLEISCHHACKER's Church have collected $109 in aid of the general fund.

The Germans of Elizabeth, N. J., will hold a war meeting on Monday, and will be addressed by Gen. SIGEL and Dr. VON HOLST.

The French Subscription Committee.

The French Subscription Committee met last evening, at No. 21 West Houston-street, Mr. GERDY, presiding, and $600 in subscriptions were received. The tenth subscription list shows that, during the past week, $3,556 42 has been collected, including a donation of $1,000 from an anonymous Frenchman—$34,023 34 having been collected previously. The total amount has reached the sum of $37,579 77. Remittances to the amount £5,100 sterling and 3,783 francs have been made to Paris.

An excited discussion ensued in reference to the missing funds, which it is supposed were realized by the "Franco-Irish" picnic at Jones' Wood some time ago, but no definite action in reference to the matter was taken; and it appeared that the majority of the members of the French Committee repudiated the whole affair.

It is stated in a dispatch from California, that at a banquet at San Francisco a dozen French patriots raised 60,000 francs by subscription, which was immediately announced by cable to the French Government at Tours.

Return of the French Gun-Boat La Touche Treville.

The French gun-boat *La Touche Treville*, whose departure caused such excitement on Wednesday evening, in connection with the German steam-ship *Westphalia*, arrived in the Upper Bay yesterday evening. Her arrival causes no small amount of gratification to those who had been under apprehension for the safety of the German steamer—the report that the latter had been chased by the Frenchman having caused much anxiety.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Wealthy Merchant Shoots Himself While in Bed—Extraordinary Precautions Taken by the Deceased.

A very remarkable case of suicide was reported, yesterday, the details being of a rather mysterious character. The Eighth Ward Police notified Coroner ROLLINS, yesterday afternoon, that MAX E. BEROLZHEIMER, a merchant, had been found dead in his bed at Maillard's Hotel, No. 621 Broadway, the cause of death being unknown. When Dr. JOHN BEACH arrived at the hotel and examined the body he found a revolver in the left hand of deceased and a pistol-shot wound in the heart, which had caused death. Mr. BEROLZHEIMER had undressed himself, and drawn up the bed-clothes close to his chin, when he fired the bullet that had ended his life. The report of the weapon had thus been deadened, and passed unheeded by those in the house at the time. The deceased had left his office, at No. 406 Broadway, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and was last seen alive an hour and a half after. Among his personal effects was found a letter addressed to his friend, ADOLPH ZINN, in whose store he had office room, in which the deceased stated that he might die suddenly, either of asthma or colic, and that he had made a will, which was to be handed to Mr. BRANDIES, another friend, who lives in Brooklyn. In the letter he stated that he wished his body to be laid in Green-Wood, and his debts all paid, especially one of $25 to his washerwoman and the bill of Mr. MAILLARD. No motive was assigned for the suicidal act, and it remains a mystery, especially as the accused was reported to be very wealthy.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest last evening, when it appeared that Mrs. MUSSINAU, the wife of the hotel manager, saw the deceased enter his room on Wednesday afternoon, and the fact that he remained in his apartment beyond his usual hour appears to have passed unnoticed until nearly twenty-four hours had elapsed. The waiter had called him to breakfast, but receiving no response retired, and concluded not to disturb him. At noon the chamber-maid tried the room door, and finding it still locked, made a rude summons, and not eliciting any response she became alarmed. Mrs. BRANDIES, the wife of the gentleman mentioned in the letter alluded to, called at the hotel about that time in order to see Mr. BEROLZHEIMER, and she also made an effort to elicit a response to her summons. The fact of his death was then ascertained by the aid of a policeman. The deceased was thirty-seven years of age and temperate in his habits, and leaves his numerous friends totally at a loss to account for his seeking death. He had been subject to spasms of colic for several months, and may have become frightened or weary by the frequency of the attacks. He had been an inmate of Maillard's Hotel for five years. A jury rendered a verdict of death by a pistol-shot wound in the heart, inflicted by himself, though they persisted in refusing to insert the word suicide in their verdict. The remains were taken in charge by his friends for burial.

THE NIGHTENGALE MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of James Spruell—He is Sentenced to Imprisonment for Five Years.

On the 5th of October, 1869, the people of Belvidere, N. J., were alarmed by a report of a conflict between a party of blacks with some white men, in which there was violence and murder. The quiet town had rarely in its history had experiences of this nature, and the excitement spread throughout the county. The circumstances of the case were of a character to enrage the blacks against the whites, one of whom was the perpetrator of the crime, and since the colored population was quite large, the fear that other deeds of blood might follow was not without justification. The men between whom the affray took place were engaged in a kind of work upon the Delaware River, that was not calculated to restrain lawlessness, and their associates were of the worst class. The fight had taken place upon the Delaware River bridge, a party of negroes having been met by one SPRUELL while he was engaged in conversation with a colored woman. One of the negroes, WM. NIGHTENGALE, who had some previous dispute with SPRUELL, returned after the party had passed, and commenced to use insulting language. A fight ensued, in which the other negroes joined. SPRUELL was chased by the negroes, until he turned upon NIGHTENGALE and stabbed him. This ended the fight, and the negroes fled.

During the night the injured man died, and SPRUELL subsequently gave himself up for trial. One of the negroes, CHARLES ROBINSON, was also held as a witness.

The Coroner's inquest was held soon afterward, and a verdict, to the effect that NIGHTENGALE came to his death from a wound inflicted by JAMES SPRUELL, was returned. At the next meeting of the Court a large crowd of persons from the country flocked into Belvidere to witness the trial. It was, however, postponed on account of the illness of the Prosecuting Attorney, to the present Fall term. By the time the case came up for trial the public excitement had very nearly died out, and the investigation of the case attracted very little attention. ROBINSON was the only witness called whose testimony could strongly affect the case. What he narrated was very much in favor of the prisoner. NIGHTENGALE had wantonly insulted SPRUELL, after having avowed his intention of fighting with him. When SPRUELL returned the insulting epithets, NIGHTENGALE struck him, and followed up the attack until SPRUELL killed him. The case was given to the jury after argument, and they yesterday returned a verdict pronouncing SPRUELL guilty of murder in the third degree. The Court sentenced the prisoner to five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

Horrible Death—Drowned in a Cesspool.

Yesterday, about noon, ROBERT CURRIE, a plumber, while repairing the cesspool at No. 199 Washington-street, Hoboken, fell in and was suffocated. It is not known in what manner the accident happened, but it is supposed that in stooping over the sewer, for the purpose of examining it, he lost his balance. The sink is in a cellar, and CURRIE went down, about half past 11; about 2 o'clock he was discovered, resting head downwards and almost out of sight. The pool is only 30 inches wide, and as CURRIE is a heavy man, once having fallen it must have been utterly impossible for him to save himself. He leaves a wife and four children, residing at No. 178 Garden-street.

Death of a Veteran.

The *Virginia State Journal* of the 5th inst. says: "Mr. THOMAS FOSTER, one of the oldest Methodists in America, having heard the preaching of Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARK; a brave soldier of the war of 1812; a Past Grand in the I. O. O. F., at Winchester, Va., and a member of the oldest families of Washington City, calmly resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker on Sunday evening, just as the church bells were ringing for public worship. The venerable man was sitting in the midst of his family, conversing affectionately and cheerfully, when he suddenly fell from his chair, and his happy spirit had taken its flight. He was a member of McKendree Chapel."

End of a Strike—New Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad—Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The owners of some eighty odd lake vessels, who struck a few days since against the prices paid by the lumber-dealers for carrying lumber, have succumbed to the lumbermen and put their entire fleet at work at the rates offered by them.... E. SICKLES, of Omaha, has been appointed Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, in place of Col. C. G. HAMMOND. The latter gentleman will resume his residence in this city....On Monday evening last a boiler in a soap factory at Bradwood, Ill., exploded, instantly killing L. TENSLER, J. HIGHMAN, WM. HEARTSLER and FIDEY ROSE.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

One of the Atlantic Cables Out of Order Again—The Pope's Monthly Allowance.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—One of the anglo-cables is again injured near Newfoundland. As the Company has a repair steamer on the American coast, it is hoped that the cable will be in good working order in a few days.

FLORENCE, Oct. 6.—Signor SELLA has remitted to the Pope 50,000 crowns, the amount of his civil list for the current month.

Prorogation of the Reichsrath—Announcement of the Result of the Plebiscitum.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The Reichsrath has been prorogued by decree until Nov. 6.

FLORENCE, Oct. 6.—A deputation announcing the result of the *plebiscitum* will positively arrive at Florence on Saturday, and will be received.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The ship *Progress*, Capt. SIMON, from Philadelphia, July 24, for Hamburg, is aground in the Schaarorn.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDER.

Trial of Wilson for Killing Warden Willard—He Attempts His Own Defense, but Gives it up in Disgust—Found Guilty, and Sentenced to Death—He Prefers Hanging to Commitment to State Prison.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—At the opening of the Superior Court today, the counsel of JAS. WILSON, on trial for the murder of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, retired from the case, as the prisoner desired to conduct his own defense. The counsel simply advised the prisoner on legal points. The evidence for the prosecution then commenced. Dr. JACKSON testified to the character of WILLARD's wounds, and Deputy Warden MARTIN testified to the facts of the killing, and also that prior to the killing, WILSON had been confined for forty-eight hours in the dark cell, for attempting to escape. The witness was sharply cross-examined by WILSON as to the length of time he (WILSON) was confined in the dark cell, but could only testify as to the time recorded in the punishment book. The prisoner then asked if he, (WILSON,) had not shown the witness offensive meat which had been furnished for rations. The prosecution objected to testimony of that character, and the Court ruled it out at this stage of the trial, as it did not tend to show that the killing was in self-defense, though it might be admitted at a later stage, on some other points. WILSON said if this testimony was refused, he had no further defense, and should leave the prosecution to go on as they saw fit. The Court asked the prisoner if he would allow his counsel to go on. He replied that they would have nothing further to do; that it would save expenses to the State to let the prosecution proceed alone. To a question of the Court, the counsel replied that they had nothing to say. WILSON then turned his back to the Court, and during the examination of the next witness, who was the chaplain of the prison, sat moody and obstinate until the Court adjourned for recess.

At the opening of the Court in the afternoon, WILSON, who occupied a place at the counsel table during the morning hearing, was seated in the prisoner's box. The prosecution introduced additional evidence to prove the facts of the murder of Mr. WILLARD. The prisoner following out the intention declared in the morning of making no further defense, offered no witnesses. The prosecution submitted the case without argument. WILSON was asked by the Court if he had anything to say to the jury, and he replied, "I have been practically shut off from all defense, and have nothing more to say." Judge CARPENTER charged the jury concerning the law, and they retired at 2½, to decide upon their verdict.

The jury were out only twelve minutes, and their verdict was "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Judge CARPENTER asked WILSON if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced. WILSON replied, "I have only to say that I do not feel that I have been tried. I am perfectly satisfied with the result. To be hanged will be an act of supreme mercy compared to being compelled to live in the Connecticut State Prison as I have been." The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Oct. 13, 1871. He is to be remanded to the State Prison until the 9th of October, 1871, when he will be brought to the jail in this city and kept until his execution.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Reports and Resolutions—Obstructing River Navigation.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The Southern Commercial Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair. The reports of the Committees were heard. The Committee on Direct Trade between Europe and the Southern Atlantic Cities reported, favoring the granting of aid to American shipping. The report was adopted. The Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad made a report recommending aid by Congress to the road near the thirty-second parallel, with branches terminating at Memphis, Vicksburg and New-Orleans. Adopted. The report of the Committee on River Navigation, Canal, &c. was a very lengthy one. One of the resolutions declares rivers channels of travel and communication belonging to the people of the country, and not to be obstructed by individuals or corporations.

CHARLES REEMELIN, of Ohio, objected to this resolution. He said two classes of people have rights on rivers, those navigating up and down, and those crossing. This resolution totally ignored the rights of transit, and was a revival of the old public opinion raised by the ordinance of 1787, but which has been destroyed by the Courts. Mr. STEWARD, of Missouri, had no design to obstruct railroads, but it was the desire of the Committee to prevent railroads from unnecessarily obstructing river navigation. A motion was made to amend by inserting the word "unnecessarily" before "delay." The amendment was lost. The resolution and report were then adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Georgia, 19; Iowa, 1; Indiana, not counted; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 10; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 21; Tennessee, 8; South Carolina, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; Texas, 1; Virginia, 10; Nevada, 1. Total, 108. Nays—Kentucky, 11; Maryland, 7; Michigan, 8; New-York, 6; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1. Total, 35.

The report of Connecticut, recommending free trade in money and the repeal of the Usury laws and the habits by which money contracts are made exceptional, and the amendment to the Banking laws, so as to take the monopoly from banks in supplying currency, was adopted, and subsequently recommitted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M. The resolution in favor of the early completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was adopted. The report of the Committee on Free Trade in Money, which was pending at the noon recess, was taken up, and the first resolution, recommending the repeal of the Usury laws, and of all the statutes by contracts in money, and treated exceptionally, was adopted. The second was lost. R. M. BISHOP, of Ohio, offered a report of the Committee in regard to public lands, which was adopted without discussion. The report declared it should be a settled policy with the United States to regard public lands, not as capital or a source of revenue, but as a means of increasing the population and wealth of the country. The report recommended the appointment of a committee of three to memorialize Congress on this subject. The Committee on Free Wharfage made a report recommending Congress to legislate with a view to the reduction of rates, that are now excessive. Col. GASKILL, of Georgia, considered the report as asking of Congress to invade the rights of the States, and he hoped all of these were not lost by the late war. Congress had no more right to fix the rates of wharfage in Ohio than to fix the price on beef or pork. The report was adopted. E. A. JONES, of Tennessee, made a report of railroad facilities, from the Ohio River to the central portion of the South, with a resolution in favor of recommending to the Legislatures of the different States, and also of the counties and municipal authorities through which they may pass by the following lines of railway, and ask liberal legislation therefor; first, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; second, the Louisville and Chattanooga, Grand Trunk Railway; third, the Cumberland and Ohio Railway. The report was adopted. The same gentleman offered an additional report, recommending Congress to grant a charter to the Cumberland and Ohio Railway. This provoked considerable opposition. The report was not adopted. After other business the Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

WAR LETTERS.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

The Defense of Paris—Elements of the Prussian Army—Education of Officers—Siege Operations—Trial of Cowards and Deserters—Skirmishing Before the Metropolis—The Fortifications.

From a Military Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

Floundering in the mud. This is the condition of France. This is the result of trying to turn nearly forty millions of people into an aggressive, dictatorial, monarchical machine. If you could come to Europe and feel of its atmosphere today, you would be impressed with the idea that France is in a transition period, and, as yet, is nothing. It once changed from the tadpole to the frog, but what the frog is turning to, is more than mortal man can tell. France is not Roman Catholic, Protestant nor atheist; she is not republican, imperial, nor is she for constitutional monarchy; she is not Orleanist, Bourbon or Bonapartist. Politically, she is—what she is. She is not gay nor sad, happy nor unhappy. She does not work nor play; her population, civil or military, sit up all night, sleep three-fourths of the day, and breakfast after half the world has taken dinner. The results are, as the world now sees them—France floundering in the mud; no Generals, no statesmen, nothing to lean on, not even fully trusting in Paris, or giving this bulwark its proper support. Paris! Were I a Frenchman, I would undertake the defense of Paris simply to force the Germans to blot it out of existence. Not very civilized, am I? And yet Paris is a curse to the French people. Morally, mentally and physically, it has been this excrescence of civilization that has enervated France, befogged her splendid brain-power, leavened the nation with false ideas of life, and brought it to the dust before the sturdy invader from the North. For that one jewel, held up to tickle the fancy and pander to the pleasures of the world, France has sold all her virtues. It would be far more appropriate today, for her to call upon her Garde Mabille than upon her Garde Mobile to defend the jewel Paris.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

TROCHU intends to defend the city; of this there is no doubt. If France will set sturdily at work to assist, I do not see how the Germans can take it. Between all the principal outlying forts redoubts and lines of earthworks have been thrown up. These, if properly defended, may form more powerful protection than the regular fortifications, which were built, if we may believe reports, in a manner not entirely suited to stand the heavy pounding of modern artillery. There are few soldiers in these times who do not prefer to find themselves behind an earth-work twenty feet thick, than behind a bastion or curtain of a regular fortification where, in addition to the shot and shell, the pieces of masonry make sad havoc in the lines of the defenders. TODLEBEN, at Sebastopol, showed the value of earth-works, when he defended for so long a period the Malakoff and Redan. Had they been regular fortifications, it is doubtful if they could have held out so long. The present war has shown that the French soldier does not possess one of the principal requirements of the times. He is not a good digger. If ten per cent. of the French Army had been armed with picks and shovels instead of Chassepot rifles, the Germans would not have been looking at Paris today. Not having officers of any mental calibre, a few rifle-pits and lines of protection, thrown up in a few hours, would have been a partial substitute. The brave French soldiers could have sold life at a higher price than heretofore.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Apropos of officers, the Prussian service probably furnishes the most thoroughly instructed body of officers existing in the world. They are educated in the profession to the last degree. No Captain but is supposed to be an excellent tactician, and to understand something of field fortification. The cadet schools of the country furnish about one-third of the officers. The other two-thirds come from civil life. They are intelligent young men who are permitted to serve in a regiment six months as privates. The young man must after such service go through a course of instruction in a war school for ten months, and then pass a professional examination. He then returns to his regiment, but before he can receive a commission must be declared worthy of it by the officers of the regiment. He then takes rank below the lowest grade of our commissioned officers in the United States service, even below the grade of Sergeant-Major, who is a non-commissioned officer. Other examinations of a thorough nature must be passed before he can receive a commission as Second Lieutenant. The rule of promotion is by seniority, but occasionally this is neglected, when an officer shows himself much better fitted for command than his senior. The rule may account for the great age of most Prussian officers in high command. There are examinations for promotion in the artillery and engineers, but this is after a two years' study in the scientific schools of Berlin. For the two-thirds of the officers entering from civil life, the first examination is—German, Latin, French, mathematics, geography, history and topographical sketching. The real examination is their mental calibre, not the parrot acquirements of the young applicant. The second examination is professional. Ten months in the war school are supposed to enable the young man to pass an examination in tactics, science of arms, fortification, surveying, military duty and military drawing. The Royal Cadet Corps is supposed to be more thoroughly educated, and their examinations severer. They go through something like a West Point education. It is a curious fact, however, that they show no greater professional ability than is shown by officers from civil life. Nor yet do they rise to greater distinction in the service. Gen. VON MOLTKE entered the army from civil life. It is maintained by many able Prussian officers that a purely military education narrows the intellectual powers, and prevents the full development of them. This, I believe, has often been noticed in the United States. Such may be considered the service and education of the officers now standing in front of the fortifications of Paris. It is of undoubted truth that the material of which the troops is formed is not inferior in its character to that of the officers who command. A long course of service, a strict obedience, a most rigid discipline, an intelligence and education in the common soldier that recognize that all this gives them their victories, all combine to make the German Army the most perfect military machine ever hurled against a nation.

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

The real siege operations have not yet been commenced; nor yet can it be determined, from any movements made, where the attack may fall. At present the operations have been mostly upon the south and east of the city. All these are, however, preliminary. The Germans have cut all the main lines of communication, and now watch results upon the excitable population within the walls. The Crown Prince, FREDERICK WILLIAM, has reached his present position—south-west, south and south-east of Paris—by marching along the line of the Marne over the same route taken by the Allies in 1814. The fourth army kept more to the north, and now occupies the east and north-east front of the city, and is observing St. Denis and the set of forts that stretch south-east from it toward the great elevated plateau east of Paris. This, with flying columns of cavalry occupying the roads crossing the loop of the Seine between Mont Valerien and St. Denis, make it very difficult for the French to send any

communications from the city to the interior. I cannot believe that TROCHU has shown himself a great General in his preliminary steps for the defense of the capital. Four hundred thousand men inside the fortifications, help eat up Paris and uncover central and southern France. Had TROCHU sent 200,000 of them to the southward, to march here and there, to be formed into hardy troops, to animate the country, to show it that it had a large army as a nucleus for a still larger, the game would have been in better condition on the board. This movable, threatening corps would have made the surrounding of the city impossible to the Germans, even with half a million of men. It would have given France courage, and might have given Germany such rough work in the future as would have forced her back to her own frontier. At present, TROCHU is more or less in the position of BAZAINE at Metz. The force is too large. Two hundred thousand surplus soldiers are rendered a burden upon the defense of the city, instead of being made a splendid force to cut the German lines of communication and impede his siege operations in numerous methods, direct and indirect.

NO CAVALRY RAIDS.

A singular thing in this war is, that neither side has yet made a cavalry raid. The French cavalry has had ample opportunity to distinguish itself. France, and Paris especially, might have gained much time if a few brigades of well-mounted and dashing fellows had cut the German communications, torn up the railway tracks, and blown up the bridges in their rear. But, pardon me—I forgot that the French officers do not get up until 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. It is too late then. Perhaps the Uhlans have prevented raids. Well, no doubt. They are light, nimble fellows. They do not kill a horse by their weight, as most cavalrymen do. Man and accoutrements weigh, together, about 160 pounds on an average. A wallet holds a pistol; a little leather bag holds an extra pair of boots, brushes, &c., for keeping things clean. A saddle-cloth protects the horse's back from the light saddle. One pair of canvas trousers, one loose canvas jacket, two pairs of stockings, are packed into a bag-like valise. A cloak is placed at the back of the saddle, two corn sacks of six pounds each on each side the cloak, a mess-tin in a leather case, and a four and a half pound lance completes the outfit.

TRIAL OF COWARDS AND DESERTERS.

A stern measure has been taken in Paris which must be productive of much good in the defense of the city. A committee has been formed "for the trial of cowards and deserters." This is a good idea. It means work. It savors of Saragossa in its second great siege. The man who would not die fighting then, died by hanging. Strong measures, certainly, but productive of great results. No doubt the cowards cursed the commanders who forced them to fight; but the commanders gave to Spain one of the great foundation stones of her glory and landmarks of her nationality.

SKIRMISHING BEFORE PARIS.

A little fight took place on the southern side of the city, on the 18th inst., between the besiegers and a French corps under Gen. VINOY. He undertook to impede the march of the Fifth Corps and the Second Bavarian. These he struck in flank, but finding them too well posted and too well supported, was obliged to return to the protection of the forts. This fight has been greatly magnified on both sides. It really amounts to but little, except to show that the French are not yet steady in attack, and lack discipline. Inside the city active operations are pursued to form an interior line of works by barricades. Gun-boats are placed on the Seine, and five floating batteries are supposed to be able to do good service if needed. I doubt their value. It may be said that Paris is well provisioned, and it should certainly hold out three months without any very heroic exertion. In the meantime, France, if she has any stamina left worth the memory of her old glory, should be able to organize in such a manner as will turn the tables completely.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications of Paris, including the earthworks, are not so weak as may be deemed by those who, in England, glory in the downfall of an old and feared foe. Marshal MARMONT, who defended the city in 1814, lent his influence to their construction. He said:

"Whatever may be the consequences of the most disastrous campaign, the scattered remnants of the army will always amount to 80,000 or 100,000 men, and, supported by regularly constructed forts, these 80,000 men would be unassailable. With the reserves which Paris contains, such as artisans of all sorts, population, riches of all kinds, material of all description, and with the aid of neighboring departments, the different services of the army would soon be filled up, and the losses repaired, and in less than a month an army of 300,000 men, well equipped, and with renovated courage, would be able to march against the enemy. What force would not the enemy require to resist? If he divide, he will be weak everywhere and easily destroyed; if he remain together in order to resist and fight, how will he live? And what would be his fate after the slightest check? If, then, the enemy has advanced as far as Paris, the best thing he can do is to take himself off before the reorganized French Army can go out to meet him; and he should hasten to carry the war into the provinces, and within reach of his resources. Thus the war will be carried back to the frontiers, and all returning into its natural course, there is no longer any cause for apprehending a catastrophe."

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE INVADING HOST.

A War of Surprises—The Past Revealed—Misdeeds Under the French Empire—Blunders of the War—A Reconnoissance—Wholesale Neglect on the Part of the French.

From a Special Correspondent.

NANCY, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

This war has justly been designated "a war of surprises." The first surprise must have been that the Emperor NAPOLEON and his lieutenants were led into the fatal error of relying implicitly on the assumed superiority of their own resources, and that in consequence thereof they deemed their position invincible. Another surprise is that the wonted sagacity of the Emperor failed to measure adequately the strength of his adversary, and that only when it was too late, he was able to discover how cruelly he had been deceived. The confidence which France apparently possessed in the security of her own position, seems to have been unbounded, and the extent of it can only have been equaled by the ignorance which necessarily prevailed in regard to the true state of affairs in Germany. The superior generalship displayed by the Prussians contrasted surprisingly with the blunders committed by the French. The strategy exhibited by the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, under the leadership of Count MOLTKE, has contrived that German troops have made their appearance invariably at points where the French least expected to find them. Whether advancing or retreating, the French found ever, to their wonder, that they had been forestalled in their designs, or that their movements had been anticipated. Ample evidence is found on almost every battle-field that whole regiments of the French were taken by surprise. A large number of places, of more or less importance, were taken possession of unexpectedly. In fine, the continued successes of the Prussian Army are mainly due to a series of surprises. Again, the Prussians were surprised—not, however, in a like sense—but when they found that the work before them turned out, in many instances, an easy task, owing to a lack of discipline in the French ranks, or to acts of culpable negligence on the part of the enemy. The Germans were by no means cognizant, to the full extent, of their power. At all events, at the outset, they did not realize the idea of possessing the capability to reach the summit of those stupendous heights which their armies have attained. On the other hand, the French were ignorant of the proximity of danger calculated to lead them to the brink of a bottomless pit. Both sides have, therefore, been surprised in their turn, each in a fashion rather different to what was expected. And nations stand aghast at the spectacle of a people suddenly arrested in the desire to head the march of civilization, and in that arrest held up to humiliation by another nation, which, although possessed of all the elements necessary to promote progress, had hitherto been doomed to retain the position of a spectator rather than to assume that of an actor on the great political stage of the world. The apparent disparity of these conditions explains itself by the fact that Germany has never been a unit; and this leads us to another subject of wonderment, namely, to the fact that inverse results have been realized on both sides. Germany will be hereafter a unit, and will thus be enabled to march onward in rapid strides, while France, crushed, humiliated and impoverished, will require several decades until even hopes of recovery can be entertained.

THE PAST OF THE EMPIRE.

The hidden motives which brought on this war the historian will reveal hereafter. At present we can indulge only in conjectures and surmises. One thing, however, has manifested itself already, i. e., the fact that for many years the Emperor had surrounded himself with a set of men ill-suited to serve the interests of the nation. The satellites of NAPOLEON III. have either been guilty of the charge of having practiced gross deception, or they must have been blessed with unheard-of ignorance, and, consequently, rendered totally incapable to discern what was going on under their very noses. From beginning to end, all those persons in whom the Emperor had put his trust, and whom he considered as faithful servants, must have proven a lot of the direst imbeciles that can be imagined; else they stand convicted as arrant knaves. There is no choice. One or the other version must be correct; which side to accept, it seems difficult to decide upon at present. It would, as a matter of course, compel me to write under correction were I to state the figures by which the national debt of the Empire has been augmented during the last decade. Whatever the figure may actually be, the reader is fully aware that hundreds of millions francs have annually been added, and that the consequent increase in the burden of taxation is mainly due to the fabulous sums of money constantly required by the Army and Navy Departments. The tax-payer has always been led to believe that these enormous expenses were necessitated by the extreme efforts the Government made to provide for proper and efficient means for purposes of national defense. It was urged that neighboring States kept up a large standing army, and that although they deplored it, France was compelled to follow suit. Furthermore, had not France made a formal proposition relative to a mutual disarmament? And had not this proposition been met with a cold refusal? Was it not, under the circumstances, essentially, nay, an imperative duty to maintain a state of armed peace? Prussia especially had declined to accede to the wishes of the Emperor in this respect. And thus it became an easy task to explain the impossibility of entering upon a path of economy, or of urging upon the Army and Navy Departments the necessity of retrenchment. Quite the reverse; it appeared plausible that France had to provide for every possible emergency. The country must be in a position to overawe the enemy, and stand armed to the teeth. The infantry must be provided with Chassepot rifles; the artillery with breech-loaders; the navy must have iron-clads and turret ships. All these things required money. The demand was urgent; immediate compliance indispensable. Although the Democratic Party strenuously opposed the measure, the people willingly acquiesced. France, they believed, must not remain behind other nations. With the needle-gun in the hands of the Prussians, it seemed natural that they—i. e., the French—must have a superior weapon, cost what it might. So far, then, all looks fair, but the question arises now, whether or not the money so willingly, so ungrudgingly granted by the people, has really been expended for purposes of placing the army and navy on a proper war footing—who can tell? If this momentous question could be answered in the affirmative, if the money had really been applied for the alleged purposes, it is utterly impossible that France could have met with disasters of the magnitude of those which have just befallen the army. Where, then, has the money gone to? Can it be possible that the rumors whispered about Paris clubs some two years ago were true? People did not venture at that time to speak very audibly about these matters, but dark hints were thrown out relative to immense frauds, frauds involving millions, which had been committed, it was alleged, in the War Department, the discovery of which seriously reflected on several Generals and high functionaries. It was even added that they and a certain Field-Marshal had fallen into disgrace. Needless to say, the matter was hushed up. The Russian War in 1855, and the Italian War in 1857, had absorbed immense sums; but the expenditure of the Mexican War had outrun all expectations—it exceeded, probably, the combined cost of the foregoing campaigns. Moreover, the Mexican War had been rendered unpopular from the very beginning, and finally it turned out a total failure—a retreat. These facts, unpalatable as they were to the French nation, had to be smoothed down. To avow that the campaign had been disastrous was bad enough, and in addition to it they could ill afford to make a confession relative to the awful expenditure connected with the disasters. It was feared that a revelation of the truth would expose the Empire to dangers which those who were at the helm had every interest to avert. The real facts were concealed even from the Emperor. At all events it is very well known that for a long time he was kept in utter ignorance of what had occurred. Those connected with the affair, and most interested in a concealment, made strenuous efforts to postpone the evil day, and in doing so they involved themselves inextricably in fresh and more serious difficulties. The result was that an artificial state of things had to be maintained, and it is certain that this tended to loosen not only all bonds of discipline, but, likewise, to open the door to bribery and corruption. The party known under the name of "Chauvinists," originated with the Italian War—"Bataille gagnée; achetez," (Victory is ours; purchase.) These and telegrams of a similar nature, were sent by superior officers from the battle-field, addressed to bankers and stock-brokers at Paris. The Mexican War had the tendency of swelling very considerably the rank and file of the worthies alluded to. The French people had been told that in time of peace they must prepare for war, and it helped to explain away the necessity to tax them for military purposes. When, therefore, war was declared, the people had a right to expect that France was well prepared for all and every contingency. But, alas! the bubble has burst! The strength of the army looked very imposing on paper, but the sad reality revealed itself only when the Emperor assumed the command of the army at Metz. It was then made clear, what probably had been known long ago by the Prussian King, that the French Army was in a deplorable state of inefficiency; it became manifest that all the vaunted superiority was illusory. Once arrived at Metz, the Emperor must have discovered that he had to encounter fearful odds if ever he attempted to invade German territory. After the inglorious days of Saarbrück and Wissembourg, he meekly submitted to a retreat, and without making the slightest attempt to check the onward march of the Germans, he shut up the flower of his armies in Metz. He has thus deprived himself of one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand fighting men, mostly veterans; and to believe the Germans, there is not a ghost of a chance of escape for them.

BLUNDERS OF THE WAR.

Either sheer recklessness or an utter want of forethought have dictated the retreat on Metz. But one of the greatest, and as it occurs to me, one of the most unpardonable blunders connected with the move, rests with the incomplete state of the railroad between Metz and Verdun. In a strategical point of view that road is, or rather has been, of the first importance. On reference to the map, it will be seen that the road is designated as one in course of construction. I have no means at present to ascertain at what period the works were commenced, nor do I know whether tangible reasons can be brought out to explain the cause of delaying the completion of the road. For very cogent reasons, I am equally ignorant how far advanced the works are at or in the immediate vicinity of Metz. With a view of obtaining on the subject as much information as possible, I took the trouble one morning to ride through the woods of Saulnes, going within gunshot of Fort Tignomont. Being entirely alone, I was unaware of the risk to which my inquisitiveness had exposed me. When on my way back to camp, I turned the horse's head toward the heights of St. Hubert. I discovered that I had gone more than half a mile beyond the Prussian outposts, and, moreover, I learnt that the very morning a reconnoitering party, consisting of a squad of dragoons, had been treated to shot and shell, killing and wounding five men and seven horses. Furthermore, my ride had been so far unsuccessful, as I had failed to find the track. Yet, on emerging again from the wood, I discovered that south of the village of Armanvilliers, about two miles were graded, thus leaving only four or five miles toward Metz apparently untouched. So far as I could judge, there appeared no engineering difficulties of any consequence, and, therefore, a couple of thousand men would, in a few days, most undoubtedly have been able to put the road into a state of efficiency. I became so much interested that I resolved at once to prosecute my investigations into a matter which, in my humble opinion, involved the commission of an act of most culpable negligence. I was consequently in the saddle again at an early hour the following morning. Leaving the camp near Verneville, where I had found shelter for the night, and had an exceedingly kind reception from the officers of a regiment of Uhlans, I rode across the fields to Batilly and Giraumont, en route to Conflans. To my utter astonishment, I found nearly the whole distance, say about fourteen or fifteen miles, in a state of forwardness which admitted the presumption that, with very little exertion, the road could, within forty-eight hours, have been rendered fit for traffic. Starting from Conflans, the railroad track runs almost parallel with the high road to Etain. I had, therefore, an excellent opportunity of seeing every foot of ground, and I found—I might almost say, I was mortified to find,—that the road was ready to receive rails over the whole length. Arriving at Etain, a small city with about three thousand inhabitants, there presented itself a building destined to form a depot, roofed in and awaiting the opening of traffic. All along the road I kept asking myself what reasons could possibly prevail for neglecting these important works. What I had seen furnished to my mind additional proof that the French Generals, or rather the War Department at Paris, never possessed any well-digested plan of action. They held merely a wild notion of invading Germany, and the heat of excitement did not admit of the thought that tables might turn against them. Not one of the Emperor's advisers seemed solicitous for the future. On or about the 12th July it was well known by all the Generals in command that war had become inevitable. The Prussians did not appear before Metz until the 14th of August; the commanding Generals at Verdun and Metz had, therefore, thirty clear days for the work. The large garrisons at both forts could surely have spared a few thousand men, and a single week would have sufficed to make the road fit for transporting troops. Probably it could not have been constructed very substantially in that short space of time, but as rails could have been had at a convenient distance, and in sufficient quantities, it would have been an easy matter to make the road serviceable. I can think of nothing that could offer an excuse for or serve to palliate the grossness of the neglect. If I am not mistaken the existence of the road would have given quite another turn to the operations at Metz. It would have compelled the German Armies to follow a different line of strategy, and under those aspects the battle of Sedan would never have been fought. On the western side of Etain the road seemed equally advanced, though I had no means of judging for myself. I had been cautioned not to go much beyond the City of Etain, and apparently not without good reason. Verdun was then, and indeed remains at this moment, in possession of the French, and the outposts had been advanced so far as to be only a few miles from Etain. When I happened to call on the commander of the place, a Prussian Colonel, I learned that a provision column belonging to the Twelfth (Saxon) Army Corps had been attacked on the preceding day, the French outposts, it appears, had succeeded in capturing some thirty wagons, laden with stores; also in killing nineteen men of the escort. This piece of intelligence was the less cheering to me, inasmuch as I found it utterly impossible to obtain shelter in the city for either man or beast. Nay, notwithstanding a good deal of exertion, I was unable to get even a bundle of straw for myself and Rosinante. No alternative was left; I had to go outside the city, where I met a cavalry picket. Trusting my horse to the care of a good-natured soldier, I soon fell asleep on the top of a few bags of oats. In the morning a cake of chocolate divided among the men, furnished me hot water, and thus provided the means of a good wholesome beverage for breakfast; a slice of bacon, with black bread from my saddle-bags, completing the early meal. In the city nothing could be had either for love or money. I had two days' hard work of it, it is true; but patience and resignation will lighten every difficulty—"*Quod male fers, assuesce: feres bene.*" I had the satisfaction of seeing with my own eyes what otherwise I might have been slow to believe. I felt convinced that a great crime had been committed in neglecting the completion of this work, and was anxious to learn and judge for myself whether or not a cause for extenuation could be found.

LUPUS.

ENGLAND.

Sentiment in Relation to the War—Horrors of the Strife—British Commentaries—A Surgeon's Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

The feeling about the war is perceptibly and decidedly changing in England. The shocking atrocities committed by the Germans about Sedan have gone to the English heart. The statements of the DUC DE FITZJAMES have been more than confirmed by the correspondents of leading English journals, English officers and members of Parliament. The conduct of the Chinese at Tien-tsin was not more horrible. Innocent peasants were butchered, villages set on fire, women and children trying to escape driven back into the flames at the point of the bayonet, young girls violated and then murdered. The eye-witnesses to all this have been Prussian sympathizers, and their testimony cannot be disputed.

HORRORS OF THE STRIFE.

But the deliberate and needless cruelty to prisoners is even less excusable than the deeds done in that carnival of hell, a battle. There is no longer any doubt that thousands of the French prisoners at Sedan were miserably murdered by cold and wet and hunger. ALFRED SEYMOUR, M. P., and Col. DUDLEY CARLETON, of the Guards, with the Anglo-American ambulance, visited a prison camp on an island in the Meuse, and found the French soldiers starving on half a biscuit a day, and fiercely gnawing the raw flesh they cut from the dead horses floating down the river, while the ambulances were full, not of wounded, but of the famished and dying. On visiting the island prison camp they found crowds of soldiers begging for bread; the river dammed with the carcasses of putrifying horses; the island a mass of mud, in which the troops had lain through five days continual rain, without shelter and almost without food. All this is the testimony of the member of Parliament for Salisbury, and a Colonel of the Guards. The newspaper from which I copy these details says:

"From the same district, and from others, there are many dreadful stories of the treatment of prisoners and of the peasantry. These are narrated chiefly by English correspondents; men whose position and whose sympathies—often intensely German—put their testimony beyond suspicion. They tell us of villages wantonly burned, with their inhabitants; of women violated; of peasants—male and female—shot, and mocked in their dying agonies; of houses gutted of their contents; of hundreds of innocent people literally homeless and starving. But this horrible treatment of prisoners of war is altogether unprecented. We cannot doubt the truth of the statement; the witnesses are too credible, and they narrate only what they saw, and even this with manifest reserve. The chiefs of the army must be held responsible for this awful cruelty. They knew that seventy or eighty thousand Frenchmen had surrendered; they knew also the provision of food and medicine required for such a number, and they were bound to provide such necessaries. It is natural and politic, perhaps, to treat a captive Emperor as the guest of the captor; but the honor of the King of Prussia and his commanders is equally bound up with the treatment of their soldier prisoners."

On this subject the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with its pronounced German proclivities, yet allows its correspondent, "Azamut Batuk," whose entire honesty it indorses, to publish the following:

"There is no more need to mention what the troops so full of 'regard for humanity' did at Bazeilles. All have seen the burned corpses of men, women and children lying close to those of pigs, sheep, cattle and horses; and some of them have seen, a couple of days later, German soldiers taking their meals or sleeping close by the still smoking bodies as quietly as if it were round a bivouac fire. And this deliberate and cool-headed extermination of several hundreds of dwellings and families was the result of a rumor that some one had shot from a window of one of the houses upon the German soldiers. A house having been pointed out where this shot came from, its proprietors, a woman of fifty and a man of sixty, were tied together dragged through the whole borough, and shot at one of its ends. The same fate was reserved to a priest, and the same 'regard for humanity' paid to him consequent on the unproved rumor that some one had fired on the troops from the church. All the stock of the country, down to the last calf, has been taken away by those who are reported to pay such wonderful consideration to individual rights. The same must be said with regard to the products of the harvest. There is no more a single grain either of corn or anything else to be found anywhere where the warriors have passed. Still more so is it with regard to wine and beer. Provincial people in France generally, and in the rich province of the Ardennes especially, have each of them a more or less large cellar. All of these have been broken into, and the contents absorbed, carried away, or poured out into the streets. I challenge any one to find a single house on the whole of the road from Sedan to Carignan, which has not been ravaged and plundered from the cellar to the roof. Time-pieces, women's dresses and linen, curtains, even pieces of furniture, are taken away as if they were military necessaries, and, when concealed by the inhabitants, exacted at the muzzle of a pistol or the point of a lance. And this is not done by individual soldiers, but by large parties commanded by officers, who appear to be particularly fond of silver plate, jewelry and laces. However large the amount of provision exacted from the country is, the Prussians do not seem to be inclined to feed their prisoners. All along the road from Sedan are daily carried large parties of French prisoners, so hungry and so sick that many fall on the road and are handed to a French or an English ambulance. All the English medical men to whom I spoke here had not a single word to say in favor of the Prussians. A young surgeon testified in my presence that on several occasions Prussians had boasted before him of having violated French women, and that officers of considerable rank came to his ambulance making a noise, attempting to take away horses, and eating, under the pretext of inquiring into their quality, provisions sent out from England for the wounded. Dr. FRANK and Dr. BLEWITT told me that they had at Balan several cases of French wounded who had butt-end bruises all over their bodies and faces, having been ill-used by the Prussians for not being able to march when they were ordered to do so, notwithstanding their suffering from shell and bullet wounds. One of these poor men can still be seen at the ambulance of the Café de l'Harmonie with a severe shell-wound in his leg, and with his face blue and black from the kind treatment of the Berlin and Munich civilizers. Dr. SIMS and Dr. MACCORMAC will testify that they had to work for more than three hours at the Caserne d'Asfeld, at Sedan, under a rain of shells and bullets, the Prussians firing at the ambulance notwithstanding the red cross flying in several places over the caserne, situated on a hill of the citadel commanding the whole country around Sedan. * * * * If Germany remains victorious there will be for several years to come no possibility of peacefully living in any spot where a dozen Germans are to be found; and, as they are to be found everywhere, there will be little prospect of comfortable existence at all. If, on the contrary, they have a somewhat sensible defeat under the walls of Paris, the whole country in their rear will rise; every woman, every child, in France will take a knife, and very few Germans will see their fatherland again. Of this the peasants begin to speak already quite openly to any one whom they can believe not to be a Prussian."

A letter from a French officer to his sister gives the experience of a prisoner, and its truth is confirmed by the above and numerous impartial statements. He says:

"Let God be praised, for it is only to His mercy that I owe my having not only escaped the Prussian bullets, but the Prussian treatment of their prisoners. Oh, the Prussians! If you but knew what wretches they are. I shall never forgive them the way they treated us. When, after the battle of Sedan, I was asked to surrender with the others, I flatly refused to give my word of honor that I should not take up arms against the Prussians were I let free. With a great many officers, and about, I should say, 80,000, or, perhaps, even 60,000 men, we were marched into some fields, where, in the pouring rain, without either great-coat or fire, without a single morsel of food, we were kept for two days. On the third day a Bavarian officer came up to me, and asked whether it would not be better for me to give my word of quietly returning home. I refused. An hour afterward they brought us some bread, which we all devoured. When I say all, I am mistaken, for one out of twenty men had already died of cold and hunger. You cannot fancy what it was. There were no tents for us, no great-coats, no fires. It was raining continually, we lay in the deep mud, wet through—in fact, just as if we had been soaked in the water. We had all been robbed by the soldiers. Fortunately for me I had all my gold in my leathern belt, and it escaped their notice. In the afternoon they allowed us, for the first time, to try and light some fires. My limbs were so stiff that I could hardly move. A few wounded men were lying on my side; they died during the night. The men used to lean against each other so as to keep a little of the cold away. Whenever a man used to die, his clothes were taken from him, so as to try and keep the rain away. Whenever a man complained too loud, the Bavarians or Prussians used to half murder him with the butt-end of their rifles. On the next day we got some soup; in the morning we were formed into battalions, and I should fancy some 8,000 or 10,000 of us marched off to Prussia, as we were told. You know how well I speak German. I asked a Prussian officer, a Captain, as myself, where we were going to. His answer was, 'Hold your tongue, you French pig, or I'll blow your brains out.' A Prussian band was playing some national airs as we were marching along. An immense number of Bavarians and Prussians were looking at us, making the most shameful jokes at us. Whenever a man, feeling too weak and tired to move along, used to stop, he received a knock with the butt-end of a rifle, with the word 'Forwarts.' If too ill and too weak to be able to get up and march, we used to be knocked and knocked about till unable to move any longer. We were then thrown on one side of the road, and there left to die."

This officer escaped to Belgium, where he wrote this letter.

ENGLISH COMMENTARIES.

The commentary on all this in today's *Times* is delightful. "It is too plain," it says, "that war is doing its work on the temper of both nations. The barbarism of the Turco, after infecting the French Army, is spreading through the French people, and the Germans, while complaining with perfect justice of the military arrogance of their enemies, are in some little danger of attempting to check this offensive attitude by copying it themselves." And the *Times* admits at last that "if Paris is attacked it will be defended obstinately and bloodily." I am writing this letter, as you see, with a pair of scissors, but I do not see that I can do better. It is well that people should reflect upon the horrors of war in order that they may try to put an end to them.

A SURGEON'S WORK.

BARTON SMITH, writing from near Metz, also gives some idea of a Surgeon's work when the fighting is over.

"On arriving at St. Barbe, the distress for medical assistance beggars description. Men at the point of death lay in straw in sheds, others with badly-broken limbs were hopping about, leaning on carts or sitting on the wet ground. One of the Surgeons had 180 poor fellows for his day's portion. My services were most gladly accepted, and the first day I had about sixty patients to make every arrangement as to room, &c., to set their legs or arms. Of course, in such times, the villagers have to put up with a great deal. These poor families I was compelled to take all but one room each from. It seems hard, but is, of course, vastly harder for those who would otherwise have died on the wet ground, close to comfortable rooms. My duties begin at 6½ in the morning, and often at 12 at night I go round for the last time. Every single patient I dress (the wounds) twice a day with my own hands, and as several of those sixty have two, and some three, distinct wounds, each with two openings, you may fancy it is pretty hard work."

NO PEACE.

Enough of this; but we are likely to have much more of it in and around Paris. The hope of an honorable peace has died out, and the French had rather die out too, than accept such a peace as the *Times* and M. BISMARCK are willing to give them. Paris, I feel sure, is ready and even eager to fight. The spirit of the people rises every hour as the enemy gathers around the walls. A new wall of barricades is being made inside the others, and another circle will be drawn inside this, if needed. The Prussians can do little until their siege-guns arrive and are in position. They are sending furs from Germany, and they will need to send firewood as well. If the Parisians are to "cook in their own juice," those who stand outside to baste them will need great-coats. It is generally very cold in Paris at Christmas.

MONADNOCK.

CURRENT NOTES.

The proposed railroad from Peterborough to Hillsborough, Conn., will cost $400,000.

The hog cholera has broken out in Marion County, Iowa.

J. P. EVANS, of Lincoln, Ill., has a "mad stone" for curing hydrophobia.

A site has been selected at St. Louis, Mo., for a female college, the only one in the State.

From fifty to one hundred German and American farmers are shortly expected to remove from Ohio to Georgia.

A National Poultry Show will be opened at Hartford, Conn., on the first Tuesday of November.

A practical joker at Troy was recently arrested and compelled to give bail for borrowing an umbrella.

A colored criminal, named HAWKINS, was taken from the jail, at Marshall, Mo., a few nights since, and hung by a mob.

The Mississippi papers insist that Gov. ALCORN shall demand of Gov. SENTER the bodies of Tennessee duelists, who have violated the laws and desecrated the soil of Mississippi.

The Directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia have yielded to the demand of the Committee and resigned all the books and papers for investigation.

The McCrary farm, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, is said to have been sold for $1,000,000. The average daily yield, during the month of August, was 1,400 barrels.

The Sixtieth Rifles have returned from the Red River to Montreal, in company with a fifteen months' old bear, formerly the property of the rebel, O'DONOHUE.

The Mayor of Pittsburg is concerned about the identity of a child, mysteriously brought to that City from Louisville, Ky., and placed in the Orphan Asylum.

A young lady of Richmond was so determined on suicide that she swallowed the tube of the stomach-pump, when an attempt was made to relieve her from the poison she had taken.

A party of boisterous boys recently went to serenade a newly married couple at Center, Iowa. The bridegroom received them with powder and ball and killed one of the number.

Some business men at Springfield, Mass., have made an arrangement to break up a combination of ice-dealers in that city by following the example of New-York, and going into the business themselves.

A good-humored Hiberman, who was recently bitten by a diamond rattle-snake in Texas, licked the poison from the wound, and went about his work as usual without suffering any inconvenience.

The steam-boat owners and captains of New-Orleans have addressed a petition to the Mayor and Administrators of that city against the occupation of the levee by railroad and other corporations.

Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Rockford, Ill., the other night, by sawing off the bars of the doors, crawling to the roof, and lowering themselves by means of ropes made from sheets and blankets.

JEREMIAH DWYER, of San Francisco, was forcibly carried from his bedroom, and placed in the Inebriate Asylum of California, by PHILIP MEAHER, of the same city. He now brings an action for $20,000 against his would-be benefactor.

It is said that Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has restored the lands upon which she proposed to build a villa at New-Hartford, Conn., to the original owners, an aged couple, who were beginning to suffer a good deal at the thought of leaving their old homestead.

Mrs. ANNIE K. LAWTON, recently divorced from her husband at Indianapolis, Ind., receives the custody of her child until she is old enough to decide for herself, $600 alimony, $200 per annum for six years, and $300 for four years for the support of the child.

The ladies of Louisville, Ky., desire answers to the following questions: "What do the men do at clubs? Are clubs immoral? How much does it cost to belong to one of them? Do they prevent young men from marrying? Are they a sign of civilization or of corruption and decadence?"

A circus manager at Wilmington, N. C., who failed to make a balloon ascension in accordance with his programme, stepped before his audience and apologized as follows: "It is with lugubriousness that I have to attribute my failure to osculatory vibrations and ulterior causes."

A clergyman residing in the vicinity of Boston, who has had some trouble with his flock, recently read the following notice, when about to leave his pulpit for the day: "There will be a meeting of the society on Thursday evening. The first part of the evening will be devoted to prayer and conference, after which, if there is grace of God enough left in the breasts of the brethren, they will proceed to the transaction of business."

The Yellow Fever and the Board of Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A morning paper states that there must have been a difference of opinion among the medical officers of the Board of Health in regard to the nature of the fever on Governor's Island. This is evident from the reports of that body. It is stated that Dr. COTMAN, an old resident of Louisiana, and perfectly familiar with yellow fever, visited the Island several weeks ago, at the request of Dr. MORRIS, and decided the fever to be yellow fever; he also saw the KELLEYS, and again positively declared the disease of which they died to be yellow fever. And yet, in the face of the opinion of this expert, Dr. MORRIS, who had never before seen a case of yellow fever, states in his official communication to the Board that "the fact is established beyond doubt that it is not yellow fever, or a disease of a contagious character." It seems incredible that the Sanitary Inspector could make such a declaration with the opinion of Dr. COTMAN before him, and the catalogue of cases following one another in exact relation to their exposure to the sick. That the sickness of the KELLEYS was due to contagion must be as clear to a logical mind as that effect ever followed a cause. If such counsel as this is to guide the Board of Health, epidemic diseases of the most fatal type can domesticate themselves in our midst with perfect impunity.

R. MEAD.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870.

The Maryland-Virginia Oyster War—Whereabouts of the Fleet.

The Chesfield, (Md.) correspondent of the Baltimore *Advertiser* furnishes the following particulars of the Virginia-Maryland oyster war of the present season:

None of our dispatches or letters from the scene of the recent outrages upon the people of Maryland have made mention of the squadron commanded by "Commodore" DAVIDSON. This naval force, which has displayed considerable energy, at an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of Maryland, in arresting citizens of this State for alleged violations of the law, has been conveniently absent from the waters of Tangier and Pocomoke Sounds when its presence was necessary to protect them from outrage by armed vessels from Virginia. It was rumored yesterday that the flag-ship of the fleet had anchored in the Basin opposite Jones' Falls, and was about to ascend that stream in pursuit of vessels engaged in violating the oyster laws by "dredging," or "tonging," or "bobbing for eels," without a license. One of our reporters immediately proceeded to that point and found that his informant had mistaken one of the machines used in cleansing the channel of the Basin for the flag-ship. The employees of the mud-machine and its tenders were very indignant; declared they knew nothing about the oyster navy, and "didn't want to know." All with whom the reporter conversed expressed an anxiety that the mud-scows should not be confounded with the oyster fleet.

The reporter then visited Light-street wharf, the head-quarters of the large fleet of vessels engaged in the oyster trade—from the energy of whose owners and crews the State realizes a large revenue—and once more made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the "fleet." There were various reports, and many of a rather indefinite character. Some who did not know the exact location of Mr. DAVIDSON's command expressed the hope that he had taken harbor in particularly warm quarters, but all agreed that the navy was a humbug, and a useless and expensive one. Comparing all the reports upon the subject, it appears that the fleet, or its commander, can be found in Chester River.

Hon. ISAAC D. JONES, Attorney-General of Maryland, who was requested some days since by Gov. BOWIE to inquire into the matters in dispute, and take such action as might be necessary to protect the citizens of Maryland in the exercise of their rights, last evening left Baltimore for Drummondtown. There is no man in Maryland more thoroughly conversant with the subject than Mr. JONES. As a Commissioner on the part of Maryland to adjust the boundary line he has thoroughly acquainted himself with the question. It is understood that he will endeavor to procure the release of the men now under arrest in Virginia, and the return of their property, until the time fixed for their trial, and will also request that no further interference be made by the Virginia authorities with citizens of Maryland, in the disputed waters, until the whole matter is definitely settled by the Courts.

Providing for Homeless Children.

Mr. E. TROTT, of the Children's Aid Society, left this City, Wednesday, with a large company of homeless boys and girls, for the purpose of providing them with homes at the West. Mr. TROTT has been exceedingly fortunate as a Western agent, and has found comfortable homes and employment for a large number of children. Mr. TROTT has taken thirty-eight companies West during the past seven years, making an aggregate of over 2,000 children. This number is only a small proportion of the entire number of children sent West by the Children's Aid Society. One of Mr. TROTT's earliest proteges is now a preacher of the Gospel. Some time ago Mr. TROTT found an intoxicated and unfortunate girl in an ash-box, from which he rescued her. He procured her a home in the West. She has since written to him, thanking him and the Children's Aid Society for their kindness. She says she is now married, has a farm of 100 acres, a large number of cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, and everything that can make her comfortable. She wants Mr. TROTT to send her a homeless girl, for whom she promises to do as much as has been done for herself.

Meeting of the North River Presbytery at Newburg.

The Presbytery of the North River, the successor of the two former Old and New School bodies of the same name, completed their new organization at the First Presbyterian Church at Newburg, yesterday. The session was opened on Tuesday by a sermon from Rev. Dr. WHEELER, of Poughkeepsie, who was elected Moderator. Rev. F. WILLIAMS, of Cold Spring, was appointed Stated Clerk. Most of the business transacted was in relation to the new junction. Several standing committees were appointed. All the proceedings were marked with the utmost unanimity. Yesterday afternoon the Elders' meeting occurred in the Union Church, and was one of great interest. In the evening the Lord's Supper was administered at Calvary Church to a large number of communicants. The next stated meeting is to be held at Poughkeepsie on the third Monday in April, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A. T. Stewart's Latest Enterprise.

The monster hotel now being built under Mr. A. T. STEWART's direction, on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, for the use of working women, has reached the third of its seven stories. The whole building is to be of iron, filled in with brick, and will be thoroughly fire-proof. It will cover an area of 41,000 square feet, the front on Fourth-avenue measuring 192½ feet, and the two fronts on Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets 205 feet respectively. The basement is fourteen feet below the level of the street, and among other conveniences located there, will be an engine for heating the building, moving the elevators, aiding in the laundry-work, and driving the cooling-fans that are to play in various parts of the house. The bath-rooms will also be situated there. The kitchen and laundry arrangements will be conducted on the most approved hotel plans. Ventilating shafts will run from the basement to the roof. The rent of each tenant is not expected to exceed $1 a week.

The Woman's Board of Missions.

The Woman's Missionary Board, an auxiliary to the American Board of Foreign Missions, held its annual meeting, yesterday morning, in the Church of the Pilgrims. The edifice was well filled with an audience composed almost entirely of ladies. Mrs. BLATCHFORD occupied the chair. Miss HART, of Philadelphia, delivered an address, in which she told all that had occurred in connection with this movement in the Quaker City during the past year. The receipts of the Society there, since January last, amount to $16,757.

Miss RHEA, a missionary just returned from Persia, spoke forcibly of the work that woman could do if she only had an opportunity. In no sphere, however, she thought, were there greater possibilities than in that of missionary labor. Mrs. STURGIS, late of Micronesia, and Miss WEST, formerly of Constantinople, also spoke upon the question of female influence on the religion of the world. The meeting was closed by an able address from the President, who exhorted her sisters to continue in the good work they had so auspiciously begun, assuring them that the Lord would, in His own good time, crown their efforts with success.

Police Matters—Appointments, Removals and Transfers.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, J. W. BOUCK, for many years Property Clerk of the Department, was removed, and CHARLES A. ST. JOHN was appointed to that position. Col. KNOX MCAFEE resigned his position as Clerk, and JONATHAN ATKINSON was appointed to the vacancy. Sergt. BENJAMIN E. BUCKMAN, of the Seventh Precinct, was retired on a pension of $600, and Sergt. JOHN ROBBINS was transferred from the First Precinct to the Eighth. Acting Sergt. W. H. SIMONDS, Drill-master of the Department, was transferred from the Twenty-fifth Precinct to the Central Office. Roundsman MICHAEL J. MURPHY was made Acting Sergeant of the Seventh Precinct, and CHARLES U. COMBS was made roundsman of the Fourteenth Precinct. JAMES A. MEAD, Twenty-ninth Precinct, was made roundsman and assigned to Squad No. 1.

The rule lately adopted which requires Captains and Sergeants to note and make report in writing of the time when and place where patrolmen are seen when on duty was modified so as to apply only to precinct roundsmen.

There were no developments as to the resignation of Judge BRENNAN as a Commissioner. It will occur, however, before the 8th inst., and no appointment to fill the vacancy will be made by Mayor HALL until after the November election.

Another Fifth-Avenue Residence Robbed.

On Wednesday night the residence of Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 127 Fifth-avenue, next door to the Blossom Club, was robbed by a thief who had secreted himself in the house during the day, and left by the front basement door. He took a large sum of money, a chronometer watch made by PARKINSON & FRODSHAM, London, No. 2,532, and a quantity of clothing and jewelry. The safe containing the silver was partially forced and then abandoned. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. MURRAY, the house was lighted from top to bottom all night. Every room was occupied and every room door wide open, and the nurses passing from room to room, as in the day-time, and carriages standing before the club, next door, the entire night. The audacity of the thief is remarkable.

Department of Docks—Repairing Piers—Plans and Suggestions.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, numerous communications were received in regard to repairs required by various piers. They were referred to the Executive Committee.

Superintendent WESTERVELT was directed to repair the bulkhead pier at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, East River, which was considered dangerous to general commerce.

It was directed that Pier No. 6 East River be repaired.

Mr. MARSHALL waited on the Department on behalf of the Black Ball line, in reference to repairs which were at present being made on Pier No. 23 East River. He stated that they had control only over half the pier, while the remainder was owned by Mr. FROST, but the whole was at present in a condition dangerous to the safety of vessels, for it was filled with projecting rocks, and the river adjoining was completely choked, not having been dredged for upward of fifteen years. A short time since Mr. FROST had consented to bear half the expense of the repairs, but recently he suspended the work he was carrying on, and unless the Board interfered, some serious results might ensue.

On motion, a resolution was adopted inviting the owners of that portion of the pier to dredge their portion of the river to the depth of twenty-three feet, and to continue the necessary repairs, otherwise the Department would take the matter in hand, and hold them responsible for the cost.

Mr. S. H. OLINE, of SCOTT & SIDDONS' Enamel Company, laid before the Board a new invention for the preservation of iron in water—a subject to which the attention of the Department had recently been directed. By the process to which he would subject it, iron columns and iron plates could be enameled so as to form over the whole substance a surface which was practically indestructable by water, and would be enabled to bear the severest blows without being separated from the iron. It had been severely tested in Europe with success, and was hardly more expensive than common painting, without the necessity for its being re-used. He produced several specimens of the design for the inspection of the Department, and asked that they would give a trial. The Department directed that their Chief Engineer inspect the matter, particularly with regard to its capability to resist a severe shock.

Gen. ROBERT L. VIELE submitted a plan for a uniform system of wharves and piers, and made a statement explaining its superiority in doing away with sewer nuisances, above that in present use. The Board signified their intention of giving it full consideration, and adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

First Regular Meeting Since the Summer Vacation—New Members—Wheat from the Far West.

The Chamber of Commerce held its first regular monthly meeting, since the Summer vacation, yesterday afternoon, WILLIAM E. DODGE presiding.

The following new members were elected: Appleton Sturges, Gardner S. Spofford, George K. Sistare, John S. Kennedy, and J. Sandford Burns.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Executive Committee, reported in favor of nominating Mr. A. A. LOW to fill the place on that Committee made vacant by the resignation of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS.

The same gentleman moved the re-election of JAMES P. WALLACE as a member of the Arbitration Committee. The Chamber went into an election, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. WALLACE.

It was referred to Committee No. 4 to fill the vacancy in that Committee, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. S. TAPPAN.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN and S. B. CHITTENDEN were appointed to represent the Chamber in the National Board of Trade.

The Chamber voted to request a report from the committee which represented the Chamber at the meeting of the Commercial Union held at Rochester.

Gen. WALBRIDGE read a letter announcing the completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, which, after some discussion on the subjects of corporations advertising themselves through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce, was referred to the Standing Committee No. 6.

The Camber then voted to print, in pamphlet form, the report of the Committee on the Improvement of the River Front.

Gen. WALBRIDGE read the following communication, which the Secretary was directed to acknowledge:

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, POND CREEK STATION, Sept. 17, 1870.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: I trespass on your kindness to request you will present to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City, the sample of wheat sent herewith, grown at Carlisle Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, without irrigation, in the midst of the great Western plains, 375 miles west of the west line of Missouri, and 2,948 feet above the sea. The seed was planted in April, and the grain matured in July, 1870.

This sample is of the first wheat ever grown so far westward on the great plains. In this view it is interesting and ought to be preserved. When the plains become settled, as they will be in all directions within twenty-five years, this little first consignment to New York will have historic value. Very truly yours,

R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway.

The Chamber then adjourned.

New Railroad Bridge Over the Harlem River—Progress of the Work.

Travelers by the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads will doubtless feel gratified to learn that a new, handsome and substantial iron bridge is to be constructed over the Harlem River at the head of Fourth-avenue, during the present Fall and approaching Winter months. The work of erecting piers of solid masonry for the new bridge has been carried on during the close of navigation in Winter for several years past, but as the work thus far completed makes no show to the casual passer-by in the trains, very few are aware of the progress made.

The four stone piers already erected for the support of the stationary spans are oblong in form, each forty by fourteen feet on the face. The centre pier for the draw or swing-span will be octagonal in form, thirty-three feet across the face.

Each of the stationary spans of the bridge will be 161 feet long. The draw or swing span will be 200 feet long, so that, after deducting the width of the centre pier, upon which the draw will turn, and those portions of the two piers on which the ends of the draw will rest when closed, there will be a clear opening on each side of the draw for the passage of vessels 85 feet wide. Steam will be used as the motive power in opening and closing the draw.

The entire work will be done in the most thorough manner, according to plans prepared by I. C. BUCKOUT, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad. The piers being of solid masonry, it is believed that they will last for ages.

The expense incurred for the erection of the piers, notwithstanding their durable character, and the difficulties encountered in doing the work without interrupting the passage of trains, will not exceed $60,000, while the iron columns, filled with concrete, of the new iron bridge over the Harlem River, at the upper terminus of the Third-avenue, less durable than stone, cost the City about $500,000.

The superstructure of the new railroad bridge will be built of iron, upon the most approved principles. It will weigh about 26,000 pounds to the lineal foot, and is estimated to sustain a weight of 6,000 pounds per lineal foot. The construction of the stationary spans of the bridge will be commenced immediately, and the draw or swing span and the centre pier at the close of navigation on the Harlem River above the bridge, as the opening of the draw will not then be required before the completion of the work.

The Coming Election for Directors of the Erie Railway Company—Motion for a Mandamus to Compel the Company to Permit an Inspection of the Books.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, a motion was made in behalf of FRANKLIN H. CHURCHILL, a stockholder in the Erie Railway Company, for a peremptory mandamus to compel the officers, agents, &c., of that corporation to permit him to inspect the Company's books. It appears that on Tuesday, the 11th inst., there is to be an election held for the purpose of choosing three directors. The petitioner alleges that upon two occasions he went to the Company's office, told those in charge who he was, and that his object in visiting the place was to inspect the books with a view of ascertaining the names of the shareholders with the number of shares held by each. That upon both occasions he was refused access to the books, and thereupon he took the advice of counsel and obtained from Judge BARNARD an alternative mandamus, a copy of which was duly served upon the Company. The nature of this writ was that unless the Erie Railway officers allowed an inspection of the books, pursuant to law, they must show cause before the Court yesterday, why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to compel them to exhibit their books. The application is based upon a recent statute of this State which gives permission for any stockholder of a railroad or other corporation, to examine the stock list or ledger within thirty days previous to an election to be held for officers.

The argument of the motion was adjourned to this morning to enable counsel opposing to examine the papers.

Sentences of Recorder Hackett.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, THOMAS DUNLAP, jointly indicted with FREDERICK PECK and JAS. DUNNIGAN for the commission of a burglary on the store of WM. F. GREEN, of No. 151 West-street, was tried and convicted. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. PECK and DUNNIGAN pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

JAMES OATES pleaded guilty to a charge of burglariously entering the premises of FRANK MCLAUGHLIN, No. 113 Mulberry-street, on the 15th of August. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.

ALFRED WILLIAMS pleaded guilty of burglariously entering the store of LAMBERT & CO., at No. 8 Warren-street, on the 25th of September, when he stole $15 worth of pocket-books. He was sent to Sing Sing for three years.

BRIDGET DUNN pleaded guilty of stealing $94 worth of dresses from BARBARA ALHOFFEN, of No. 40 West Thirty-second-street, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ANDREW KOEBER pleaded guilty of committing a burglary in the house of JOHN A. BROOKS, No. 600 West Thirtieth-street, on the 18th of August, by which he realized $163. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The Belt Railroad Strike—No Compromise.

The strike of the drivers on the Belt Railroad, east side, continues without any prospect of speedy settlement. The Company declare that they will not recede from their position, and the drivers held a meeting, yesterday morning, and decided to stand by their refusal to work eighteen hours. They offer to work fifteen hours, provided they are allowed one half-hour for dinner, and they will carry their supper and breakfast with them.

The drivers say that the short trip occupies one hour and forty minutes from Thirty-sixth-street, provided they are not detained on the road; also that the driver's actual working time is fourteen and a half hours by the old time-table, counting the time from which he takes his car out in the morning until he puts it up for the night—by the new time-table it is seventeen hours and a half or eighteen hours. The drivers also state that the company refused to give them the relief drivers on Saturday when they attempted to run on the new time-table; also that under the new table three extra horses were required, and they ask if the regular complement of horses could not do the work how could the regular drivers be expected to do it?

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.

Dedication of the New Edifice—Three Bishops and One Hundred and Fifty Clergy Present—The Edifice Crowded—Sermon by the Pastor.

Yesterday, the new building for St. Thomas Church, on Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, was dedicated to religious worship. Right Rev. Bishops POTTER, of New-York, LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, and TALBOT, of Indiana, officiated, and there were 150 ministers present, about half of whom wore vestments, and the remainder were in plain clothes, for whom the front seats were reserved. As the clerical procession entered the church from the cloister, through the eastern door, with Bishop POTTER leading, the twenty-fourth Psalm was recited alternately by the Bishop and clergy, after which the hymn, "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem," was sung by the choir, which consists of Mrs. GULIEGHER, soprano; Miss MEYERS, contralto; Mr. NEILSON, tenor, and Mr. LOMBARD, basso. They were assisted yesterday by the choir of Trinity Church, whose rectors also were present. GEO. W. WARREN is the organist of the church. The services of the day were arranged as follows:

Venite, sixth Gregorian tone; Psalter, tenth selection, sixth and eighth Gregorian tones; First Lesson, Haggai, second to tenth verse; Te Deum Laudamus, CLARKE, in F; Second Lesson, Revelations fourth; Jubilate Deo, CLARKE, in F; Introit, selection seventy-nine, the Old One Hundredth; Kyrie Eleison, WARREN, in D; Anthem, Psalm lxxxiv, 1, 2 and 4, WARREN; Ascription After Sermon, Revelation vii, 12, Dr. BOYCE; Offertory, (from the Oratorio of "Elijah,") MENDELSSOHN.

Sermon by Dr. MORGAN.

The Holy Communion. "Ter Sanctus," WARREN, in G. "Gloria in Excelsis." Recessional Hymn, "Jerusalem on High."

Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON read the opening services, Dr. H. C. POTTER the first lesson, Dr. H. E. MONTGOMERY the second, Dr. RUDDER, of Philadelphia, the Creed, and Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD the prayers following. The ante-communion service was recited by Bishop POTTER, and the Eucharistic service itself by Bishops POTTER, TALBOT and LITTLEJOHN and Drs. DIX and PRICE. Bishop LITTLEJOHN read the epistle, and Bishop TALBOT the gospel for the day. The offerings taken up are to be divided between the Diocesan Missionary Committee, and the House of the Good Shepherd in the parish. The church edifice has been already fully described, and nothing need be said here save that it has cost about $650,000. It has two organs which cost $15,000, one of which is worked by electricity, and two memorial windows, one being the gift of Mr. LOVETT BODGERS, and the other of Mrs. MOFFAT and Mrs. MITCHELL, the mother of MAGGIE, the famous actress, whose father was present yesterday and occupied a front seat with the ministers.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, the pastor, delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion, but without any special scripture text. He congratulated and welcomed the Bishops and clergy and people to the new house. It had been the original purpose that Bishop POTTER should have preached, but that prelate being indisposed, the duty devolved upon the rector of the parish. They did not come, he said, to dedicate the building, but to give it a partial hallowing to fit it for religious services. The edifice is not yet ready for the noble consecration service prescribed by the Convention of 1799, which requires a finished building. This house is not yet complete. Much remains to be done. The top stone of the tower, the tongues of the belfry and the sounds of the organ must proclaim its completeness ere it can be fully consecrated. But it is no derogation to this building that the impressive formula of consecration is withheld to a future day. God dwells here in his essential presence and in the plentitude of his goodness. Nowhere has the Master conditioned the bestowment of blessings upon material surroundings, fixed methods and associations or abodes. Jacob found him near in his journey through the wilderness of Paran; David found him also in his wanderings, and Daniel in the lions' den. The Christian heart, waiting in patient faith for God, will find him everywhere. And any edifice with Christ in it will become consecrated with holy memories. The Doctor invoked the divine blessing upon the church, and prayed that it might be guarded from profane intact, and be filled with light supernal.

On behalf of his people, Dr. MORGAN ascribed praise to the Almighty, that after a precarious and unsettled period of nearly five years they now stand within their own parochial home. The Doctor then gave a few historical reminiscences of the old church, which stood for many years on Broadway and Houston-street, and which bore, as he said, the same relation to old New-York as this new church does to the new City. When the old church was first planted, nearly all above it was country. The venerable Dr. CUTTING was its first pastor; the present Bishop of Ohio was subsequently in its pulpit, and the late Dr. HAWKS proclaimed the truth there during its golden era for twelve years, and left the parish in 1843. Rev. Dr. MORGAN watched over the flock there for ten long years, contending against the devil, and fighting against obstacles and against enemies who always laughed him to scorn. The City has grown so rapidly that the spot which was formerly on its outskirts is now the centre of Metropolitan vice and infamy. The congregation left the spot in 1866 with great regret, but with the fullest conviction that it was the only way to save them from disintegration and death. The closing discourse was preached in the old church, April 29, 1866, and for a year they united with the congregation of Grace Church, during the absence of Dr. TAYLOR, its pastor, in Europe. In April, (21,) 1867, they entered a temporary edifice erected on the site of the present church, and remained there until the walls of the new building overshadowed them, and they then found a temporary shelter in the Church of the Resurrection for eighteen months, and left it last Sabbath with feelings of mingled thankfulness, regret and joy.

The Doctor then thanked the wardens and vestry of the church, the architect, (UPJOHN,) builders, sexton and others connected with the erection and care of the new building, and referred briefly to the conservatism of the Church and the pulpit of St. Thomas, in which neither obsolete nor Popish practices or ceremonies find any place, but where the truth, as it is in Jesus, is strictly adhered to and proclaimed, and he prayed that these elements of stability and soundness of faith might be perpetuated.

The Lord's Supper was then administered to over 500 persons, after which the services ended.

Fire-Extinguishing Experiment—The Latest Way of Fighting the Destroying Element.

The process of extinguishing fires by a solution of hydro-sulphate and water, as they do it in Chicago, was practically illustrated, yesterday afternoon, on some vacant lots on Third-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, where two wooden sheds were erected for the purpose. These were filled with combustible materials, such as 300 tar-barrels, and a quantity of benzine was poured over the entire mass. The machine through which the water passes to become impregnated with the chemical substance is something like a fire-engine, and is designed to act as a tender to such. It consists of two cylinders, which contain air-chambers, and are connected by means of pipes, which are capable of being closed so as to admit only clear water through them, or opened to allow the chemical solution. There are three hose-pipes attached to the machine—one of three-eighths of an inch and one of one-half of an inch nozzle. The water is received from the ordinary fire-engine, and, passing through the chemical cylinders, is discharged through the hose. The inventors claim that one gallon of water passing through their machine is equivalent to at least twenty-five gallons of unmixed Croton for extinguishing fires; that it will not soil or injure goods, and that an ordinary fire can be put out by it in eight minutes. The water was thrown upon one of the sheds yesterday, after the fire had been fully under way about two minutes, and it was put out in ten and one-half minutes. When the roof had been destroyed the frame sides fell in and buried two firemen, named MCGRATH and PONNIER, of Engine No. 8. Considerable excitement prevailed for a few minutes lest they should be burned or bruised. PONNIER escaped easily, but MCGRATH was evidently injured, though he refused the aid of a physician, and walked over to Hamilton Park House, asserting that there was nothing the matter with him. The inventors' engineer, whom they have brought on from Chicago, had his ears scorched also, but not seriously. The second building was set on fire at 4:12 P. M., and three minutes later water was poured on, and in three and a half minutes the framework fell, and in eight minutes from the start the fire was practically out. There were about 1,500 persons on the ground, among them a great many firemen, who gave it as their opinion that the new invention, however good it might be in Chicago, was not adapted to the high and heavy structures of New-York. The half-inch hose is the largest that can be attached to their machine, and it is unable to throw a stream higher than two stories. However, it was agreed that the experiment, yesterday, was not as complete as it might have been, and was not a fair test of the utility of the chemical machines.

The Death of Cassidy, the Ex-Policeman—Witnesses Declare the Wife Innocent of the Alleged Murder.

Coroner ROLLINS made a partial investigation, yesterday, in the case of the ex-policeman, PETER CASSIDY, who died of injuries sustained at No. 79 King-street, by being, as was alleged, thrown out of a window by his wife ANN, during a quarrel. It is now asserted that the deceased accidentally fell out of the window, and that his wife is not guilty of the terrible crime imputed to her.

BERNARD CASSIDY, aged thirteen, a son of the deceased, testified that his mother was not in the room at the time his father fell out of the window, and that the deceased leaned over a chair to sharpen a knife, and being intoxicated was falling out, when the boy seized him and endeavored to prevent the catastrophe. The parents were in the habit of quarreling for nearly three years, and they were fighting when BERNARD returned from school, and he was positive in saying that his mother had gone down stairs when the accident occurred.

MARY MCGRAW, one of the inmates of the house, also states that Mrs. CASSIDY was on a lower landing with her when CASSIDY met with his injuries. A jury was impaneled yesterday. The remains were removed to Brooklyn for interment.

THE LATEST FORGERY.

An Ex-Sub-Treasury Clerk Forges an Official Check for $11,062 50—Attempt to Pass it—Arrest of the Forger.

Yesterday morning, JOHN MILLAR—who was appointed by Gen. DANIEL F. BUTTERFIELD as a clerk in the Sub-Treasury, but was discharged soon after Judge FOLGER's installment—was arrested for attempting to pass a forged check for $11,062 50 on VERMILYE & CO., in payment for some coupon bonds of the new issue of 1865. Previous to presenting the check, MILLAR called on VERMILYE & CO., and stated that Gen. HILLHOUSE, the present Assistant Treasurer, wished to buy $10,000 worth of new 1865 bonds, and requested that a statement be made out for the amount. The clerk, Mr. PAUL B. ALLEN, then made out a stamped ticket, with which MILLAR left. Shortly afterward he returned with a Sub-Treasury envelope addressed, "Col. VERMILYE; Compliments of Gen. HILLHOUSE," which he handed to Mr. ALLEN. On opening the envelope, the clerk found a United States Sub-Treasury check filled out for $11,062 50 purporting to be signed by WM. G. WHITE, cashier at the Sub-Treasury, and drawn to the order of VERMILYE & CO. Mr. ALLEN noticed an error in the spelling of Mr. VERMILYE's name, and suspected something wrong. He told MILLAR that he could not give him the bonds unless he was identified by some one, asking him, at the same time, if he could refer to any parties. MILLAR said that he could not, when Mr. ALLEN said that he would go with him and see if he could be properly identified, Mr. ALLEN, at the same time, putting the bonds in his pocket.

MILLAR went with him to the Pine-street entrance of the Sub-Treasury, where he sought to leave Mr. ALLEN, but that gentleman insisted on his accompanying him. Entering the building, MILLAR refused to go further, when he was handed over to Detective SAMPSON. The check was shown to Mr. WHITE, who pronounced it a forgery. MILLAR was then questioned by Detective SAMPSON, and said that the check was given to him by a man in the street, who promised to give him $100 if he obtained the bonds. SAMPSON went out into Wall-street to see the man, but not finding him, took MILLAR to the First Precinct Station-house, where he was searched, and in his pocket a blank Sub-Treasury check was found, purporting to be signed by WM. G. WHITE, not filled out. MILLAR was then taken before United States Commissioner WILLIAMS, who, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, committed him to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $20,000 bail. It is reported that MILLAR was at one time Mrs. BUTTERFIELD's music-teacher, and that he was quite a favorite with the General. He is a young man about twenty-nine years of age. While he was in the Sub-Treasury he was continually borrowing money. It is supposed that he purloined one of the Sub-Treasury check-books and some Government envelopes, and that he made himself familiar with the signatures of the disbursing officers.

Sometime ago, a forged Sub-Treasury check for $500 was passed on HATCH, FOOTE & CO., in payment for some bonds. Yesterday Mr. FOOTE and one of his clerks said that they thought MILLAR was the same person who perpetrated the fraud on that house. The $500 check was signed with the name of CHARLES M. PATTERSON, Deputy Treasurer, and was a perfect forgery. The name of Mr. WHITE, which was signed to the two checks above mentioned, was well executed.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 50, four stories; SAMUEL LYNCH, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-third-street, 225 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 18 by 53, three stories; P. FITZPATRICK, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 347 feet west of Third-avenue, 18.9 by 40, basement and three stories; DANIEL HAROLD, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 145 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 52, four stories; MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Lexington-avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, 25 by 56, four stories; Dr. S. CAW, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Lexington-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, 25 by 56, four stories; Dr. S. CAW, owner.

BRICK FRONT.

Twelve first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 95 feet east of Third-avenue, 15 by 40, basement and three stories; H. MEEHAN, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, Nos. 534 and 536 Greenwich-street, 17 by 55, four stories; ALEX. FERGUSON, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north-west corner of Montgomery and Cherry-streets, 23 by 40, two stories; JAMES TURNER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 237 West Fourth-street, 21 by 40, three stories; HENRY MAHRER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 539 West Forty-seventh-street, 20 by 45, four stories; J. D. QUIMBY, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 414 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 38, three stories, GEVERT WEHDELKEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 49 New-Bowery, 25 by 50, five stories; SUSAN F. RYAN, owner.

One store and tenement, north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 25 by 70, four stories; CHAS. BARTHOLOMEW, owner.

One store, No. 242 South-street, 26 by 60, five stories, ROBT. FRANKLIN, owner.

Two shops, Nos. 29 and 31 Rose-street, 55 by 74, five stories; J. T. FARRINGTON, owner.

One stable, south side of Eleventh-street, 100 feet east of Avenue D, 20 by 94, three stories; DAVID MCALPIN, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 420 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 98, three stories; S. A. ROOF, owner.

One stable, No. 30 Prince-street, rear, 23 by 27, two stories; J. & P. RYAN, owners.

One stable, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 265 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 50, two stories; M. J. HARDY, owner.

One stable, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Second-avenue, 63 by 63, two stories; FRANK RUPPERT, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Fourth-avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 25x30, two stories high; E. GEHLERT, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	42	Tenement-houses	2
Brown-stone fronts	14	Stores and tenements	2
Brick fronts	28	Store	1
Frame building	1	Shops	2
First-class dwellings	25	Stables	5
Second-class dwellings	5		

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAS. M. MCGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings in this City:

No. 342 Sixth-avenue, Mrs. CLARA WAITZFELDER; broken and unsafe iron girder.

Building north-east corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, JOHN F. BETTS, owner; unsafe generally, and foundation-wall cracked.

Nos. 171 and 173 Suffolk-street, (front,) H. KAASE and CLUCKENFELDER, owners; unsafe party-wall.

Nos. 171 and 173 Suffolk-street, (rear,) same owners as above; unsafe in same particulars.

The Roll of Crime—Proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Yesterday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, VALENTINE REICHER was arraigned under an indictment, charging him with the murder of CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, about two weeks ago, by shooting him with a pistol. He pleaded "not guilty," and was remanded for trial on some future day to be fixed between the District-Attorney and counsel for the prisoner. It will be remembered that REICHER was a watchman at a store-house in Greenwich-street, and shot the deceased while he was waiting with a young girl in front of the store.

GEORGE NELSON was arraigned under an indictment for the murder of his wife, by beating and kicking her. He pleaded "Not Guilty," and was remanded for trial.

MICHAEL A. WOLF was arraigned for manslaughter in the second degree. He pleaded "not guilty," and was remanded for trial. This is a charge of abortion. The prisoner was originally under bail in $5,000, but on making application to Judge BARNARD for a reduction, his bail was doubled.

HEWSTON MARSHALL was found guilty of stealing a piece of cassimere from the store of CHARLES H. FREY, No. 46 Leonard-street, and was remanded for sentence.

GEORGE NELSON, alias Georgy Price, a youth of eighteen years, for taking $224 from the bosom of an old German lady in one of the street-cars, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

PATRICK GOUGH, for stealing the watch of Mr. THOMAS HADDEN, in Bleecker-street, about 12½ o'clock at night in September last, was sent to the State Prison for ten years.

LOUIS CANTLER was sent to the State Prison for two years for grand larceny.

SEBASTIAN MILLER, charged with larceny, was discharged; after which the Court adjourned to this morning.

Custom-House Appointments.

The following appointments were made by Collector MURPHY yesterday:

Clerk—First Division, E. K. Sandford, $1,800. Clerk—Ninth Division, G. Van Rensellaer, $1,400. Inspectors, $4 per day—C. J. Moore, J. R. Faries, Joseph H. Wilson, William Edwards, D. L. Robbins, F. Page, W. V. Leggett. Storekeepers, $4 per day—J. R. Butler, W. T. Rightmire, C. L. Alvord. Entry clerk, $2,200—C. A. Loomis. J. F. FERGUSON has been appointed by the President Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for this district, vice ADDISON LOW.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.

No Civil Calendar.

CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
6818	Hoffman vs. Wagner.	6904	Pechin vs. Fehn.
6820	Same vs. Same.	6948	Coleman vs. Lamb.
6794	Smith vs. Barney.	6950	Adams vs. Walsh.
6836	McKinley vs. Auld.	6986	Suhr vs. White.
6381½	Dillaben vs. Balch.	6992	Walters vs. Montgomery.
6812	Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co. vs. Robbins.	7008	Rollins vs. Barclay.
		7010	Abrams vs. Hart.
813	Martin vs. Friedlander.	7026	Butts vs. Lang.
		7032	Townsend vs. Fischer.
2626	Gooding vs. Keeling.		
2170	Gordon vs. Crews.	7100	Coleman vs. Burke.
6080	Libby vs. Wright.	7122	Vianay vs. Girandy.
6380	Clarke vs. Fish.	7130	Brittan vs. Case.
6352	Condict vs. Orrell.	7148	Green vs. Morse.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
40	Christie vs. Bann.	108	Hoffman vs. Walker.
56	Fettretch vs. Weber.	122	Cromwell vs. Marx.
59	Titus vs. Columbus, Chicago and Ind. Cent. R. R.	133	Same vs. Same.
		135	Batcheller vs. Batcheller Man'f'g Co.

The call commences at No. 147—Bowne vs. Leveridge.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
169	Post vs. Post.	219	Straw vs. Frisbie.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
70	Wolf vs. Crandall.	262	Fridenberg vs. O'Brien.
122	Miller vs. Combination Brick Press Company.	254	Frank vs. Hart.
		256	Elliott vs. Malland.
230	Creed vs. Gerkin.	258	Harmer vs. Beck.
232	Stubben vs. Ross.	260	Young vs. Pacific Mutual Insurance Co.
234	Brown vs. O'Brien.		
246	Mohr vs. O'Brien.	262	Burnett vs. O'Brien.
248	Kirk vs. Cox.	264	Fleische vs. Weyh.
		266	Howard vs. Clark.

Part III.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
221	Wood vs. Zeigler.	229	Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
222	Peyser vs. Gibbons.		
223	Same vs. Same.	230	Stafford vs. Murray.
224	Winzerheimer vs. Weeks.	231	Campbell vs. Richardson.
225	O'Brien vs. Third-Avenue Railroad.	232	Roberts vs. Mathews.
		233	Kehoe vs. Straw.
226	Clary vs. Thompson.	234	Decker vs. Brady.
227	Hoyt vs. Shea.	235	Morris vs. Gallagher.
228	Haight vs. Zimmerman.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4042	Gross vs. Cooke.	4052	Heller vs. Jackson.
4044	Miner vs. Andrews.	4034	Terhune vs. Lauer.
4045	Sherwood vs. Weber.	4050	Dean vs. Carter.
1829	Moos vs. Horn.		Menzheimer vs. Seaver.
4046	Gilbert vs. McDuff.		
4047	Young vs. Woodman.	4056	Raabe vs. Schmidt.
4048	Oil Machinery Manuf. Co. vs. The N. Y. Oil Co.	4057	Kransold vs. Ess.
		4058	Atkinson vs. Van Eten.
4049	Hubbell vs. Gerland.	4050	Ferris vs. Gage.
4050	Bauer vs. Graube.	4054	Halk vs. Miller.
4051	Townsend vs. Zacharie.	4055	Cram vs. McDonough.
4052	Gershel vs. Cohen.	4059	Brown vs. Johnson.
4053	Alster vs. Drinkhaus.		

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3062	Plumer vs. Brewster.	4064	Shells vs. Browne.
3063	Same vs. Same.	4065	Fench vs. Wilson.
3064	Same vs. Same.	4066	McBride vs. Cantrell.
3065	Same vs. Same.	4067	Ingram vs. Meeker.
3024	Dunne vs. Ivers.	4068	Kimball vs. Cantrell.
3029	Byrd vs. Porter.	4070	Rudy vs. Vose.
3060	Hardt vs. Curtis.	4071	Thurston vs. Loewd.
4061	Lewis vs. Anderson.	4072	Simon vs. Seltzer.
4062	Myer vs. Cohen.	4073	Lewis vs. Evans.
4063	Shannon vs. Codling.	4074	Berry vs. Jex.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Loew and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Appeals from causes heard before Daly, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Hagmann vs. Hoboken Land Improv't Co.	4	Earle vs. Cohen.
		5	Culver vs. Babcock.
2	Suirane vs. Dinsmore.	6	Martini vs. Jones.
3	Gillilan vs. Spratt.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
225	Seaman vs. Beaman.	245	Woodward vs. McDonough.
226	Dupin vs. N. Y. Guano Co.	246	Forbes vs. Gt. West Ins. Co.
239	Caldwell vs. Bass.		
240	Weeks vs. Sedgwick.	247	Logan vs. Craey.
241	Friburg vs. Ohl.	248	Harding vs. Hausman.
242	Clark vs. Atkinson.		
243	Steinberg vs. Loden.	249	Powers vs. H. R. R. R.
244	Gomes vs. Kamping.	250	Holohan vs. Kirkland.
		101	Engle vs. Lehman.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Nos.		Nos.	
65	Hincken vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	97	Lockwood vs. Lockwood.
73	Doherty vs. Stafford.	98	Walsh vs. Walsh.
80	Davidson vs. Kingsley et al.	100	Corlis vs. Wagoner.
		101	Rosenthal vs. Israel.
91	Kohenenkamp vs. Wiecken.	102	Scott vs. Pingree.
		110	Johnson vs. Friel.
92	Pratt vs. Mead.	111	Le Baron vs. Kingsley.
93	Jenkins vs. Hignett.		
94	Doherty vs. Lasala.	112	Same vs. Same.
95	Hoyt vs. Stewart.	113	Bond vs. Minaldi.
96	Van Zandt vs. Prowitt.	114	Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn vs. Smith.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.		Nos.	
109	Van Sise vs. Wright.	168	Baum vs. Walter.
115	Oche vs. Seltzer.	170	Van Wagoner vs. Hammer.
121	Van Fleet vs. Lynch.		
131	Williams vs. Lynch.	171	Donohue vs. McClary.
143	Powers vs. Curnon.	172	Breslin vs. McGrath.
150	Myer vs. Fuchs.	173	Rauet vs. Stodert.
151	Washburn vs. Bowen.	174	Jarvis vs. Cowles.
153	Smith vs. Atlantic National Bank.	175	Farrell vs. Devlin.
		176	Solback vs. Kline.
154	Maxwell vs. McGrath.	177	Brensinger vs. Baker.
155	Curran vs. Kelbe.	178	Kesel vs. Winter.
156	Sheridan vs. Canty.	179	Trammell vs. Martin.
157	Bowen vs. Brush.	181	McCann vs. Breer.
158	Smith vs. Ross.	182	Corner vs. Kearney.
159	Parker vs. Morgan.	183	Gannon vs. Kearney.
160	Sachs vs. Sullivan.	184	Drummscheisser vs. Drummscheiser.
161	Whittlesey vs. Hatch.		
162	Rhuan vs. Fox.	185	Mahon vs. Swan.
163	Fitzpatrick vs. Murphy.	186	Kessel vs. City of Brooklyn.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 5.

By Judge Jones.

Potter vs. Smith; order of reference.
Wolf vs. Hart; interrogatory allowed.
Kilpatrick vs. Starr; order vacated.
Minor vs. Roseland; order to examine judgment debtor.
Henderson vs. Lavin; referred.
Lyons vs. Third-avenue Railroad; order granted.
Sterns vs. Harlan; order granted.
Cooley vs. Anshenner; order granted.
Morrow vs. Walker; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ACTION FOR SEPARATION ON THE GROUND OF CRUELTY—MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Mary J. Dunnell vs. George H. Dunnell.—This action was brought by the wife against her husband for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation from bed and board, and a separate maintenance for the plaintiff and her children, on the ground that the husband had been guilty of neglect and cruel and inhuman treatment. The case came before the Court today, on a motion by the plaintiff for alimony and counsel fee pending the action.

Affidavits were read on behalf of the plaintiff to the effect that the parties were married several years ago; that they had three children; that defendant is a clerk in an insurance office at a salary of $2,500 per year; that about three years ago the husband commenced a course of cruel treatment toward her; that in February, 1867, he threatened "to brain her with a poker," and that during all this three years he very seldom returned home at night in a state of sobriety; up to 1869 they resided in New-Jersey, and then they came to live in this City; that soon after their removal one of the children was taken ill, and finally died, and that the husband was intoxicated all the time. She also stated that since her removal to this City she has been compelled to support herself and children in the best way she could, and that she is now indebted for the children's board.

In reply to these statements affidavits were presented by the husband, in which all the material allegations on the other side were emphatically denied, except those as to the marriage and the children.

The Court denied the motion, without prejudice to a renewal on further proof.

For the plaintiff, Mr. A. J. Sherman; for the defendant, W. C. Traphagen.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Tappen.

John M. Schneider vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $20,000 damages for injuries inflicted on him through the negligence of defendant on the 18th of November last. It appears that plaintiff was riding on one of the defendants' cars, and that while standing on the front platform, the crowd on board began moving back and forward until at last he was pushed off and the wheel passed over his right foot and crippled him for life. The jury returned a verdict for $7,000 for the plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3. 114		100 West. U. Tel. b. c.	36⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '62. 108½		200 Adams Express	67¼
7,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '62. 111⅞		10 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	42¼
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅛		100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	92¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65		100 do.	92⅞
new	110⅛	1,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	88
1,500 do.	110¼	65 Mich. Central	121
53,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 110⅛		300 L. S. & M. S.	93½
250,000 do.	110¼	100 do. b4	93⅜
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅛	100 do. s30	93¼
1,000 N. C. S. 6s, new.	27⅛	300 do.	93½
3,000 Georgia St. 7s	90	200 Union Pacific R.	29⅝
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	90	100 do.	29¾
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	92	100 do.	29¼
2,000 Ill. Coup. Bs., '79. 100		51 Cleve. & Pitts.	107
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	91	150 Chi. & N. W.	80
2,000 Erie 3d M.	85½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¼
2,000 Cen. P. R. G'd bs.	90⅛	200 N. J. Central	107¾
2,000 Alton & T. H. In.	77	100 Chic. & R. I.	116⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90⅛	50 do.	116¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	6 do.	117
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97½	100 Mil. & St. P.	64
5,000 do.	97⅜	100 do.	63½
500 Mor. & E. 1st M. 101		22 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¼
1,000 do.	101⅛	100 do.	81⅛
2,000 Mor. & E. 2d M.	95	400 Tol., W. & W.	52¼
2,000 G. & M. Con. bs.	85	100 do.	52½
1,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bs.	85	10 P., F. W. & C. g'd.	95
		100 do.	92½
2,000 Tol. Peo. & W. 1st, W. D.	86	100 do.	92⅜
		100 Ohio & Miss.	32½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	90	100 Chi. B. & Q.	151½
400 Mariposa Pf.	11⅞	10 H. & St. J.	111⅝
100 do.	11¾	100 do.	111½
100 do.	11½	200 do.	111
800 do. b. c.	11⅝	100 do.	110
100 Quicksilver	5⅛	300 H. & St. J. Pf.	114
50 D. & H. Canal. b. c. 120		100 do. s60	114

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅝	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. b10	93⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	108⅝	600 do. b. c.	93⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅝	1,000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts	88¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅛	40,000 do. b. c.	88⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅛	600 Reading Railroad	98⅜
5,460 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	110½	200 do.	100
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	110⅛	100 Union Pacific	29¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅛	200 Clev. & Pittsburg	107
3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106¼	200 do. b30	107½
3,500 do.	106⅛	15 C. C. Cin. & Ind.	80¼
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex. c.	62½	20 Panama R. R. b. c.	81¼
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60⅞	20 do.	81⅛
1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	63⅝	20 do.	81⅛
3,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st.	82⅝	100 do.	81
4,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	27	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	88⅝
2,000 Cen. Pac. g. bds.	90⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. b. c.	117
7,000 do.	90¼	400 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	81⅛
20,000 do.	90	200 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
500 Mariposa Pref.	11⅛	100 do.	32⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S. C. b. c.	43⅝	130 Del. Lack. & W.	104⅛
100 do.	43⅛	100 do.	104⅛
100 Canton Co. b. c.	67¼	200 do.	104⅛
100 Adams Express	67¼	200 do. b10	104⅛
100 Wells-Fargo E. S.	3	100 H. & St. J. R. Pref.	114⅛
400 Lake S. & M. S. bs.	93⅝		

THURSDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The day has been marked by a greater degree of activity in the different markets at the Stock Exchange than has been witnessed for a long time past. The Railway Share speculation has been irregular, the market having been alternately weak and strong, closing weak. The foreign markets have been buoyant for United States securities, which advanced in London to 91½@91⅝ for the 5-20s of '62, and 86⅞ for the 10-40s, and in Frankfort to 95 for the former. A moderate business only has been done in foreign exchange, at 108¾@109¼ for prime sixty days' bills, the highest rate being asked by the leading drawers, and at 109¾@110 for prime short sight. There are more cotton bills offering, and sales today have been reported at 108¼@108⅜. Cable transfers have been made at 110.

The supply of money available on call is ample for the present requirements of the brokers, and the ruling rate to this class today has been 5 ⅌ cent., with exceptional loans at 6. The latter rate was paid toward the close of business, and was probably influenced by the currency payments to the Treasury on account of the gold sold yesterday. The currency to be disbursed for the $2,000,000 of 5-20s bought by the Government today will probably find its way into the loan market tomorrow. Exchange between this City and the Western Money centres is at the present time against any important movement either way. The National Banks are expecting a call for the regular statement from the Controller of the Currency, it now being nearly four months since the last statement was rendered. Prime merchant paper is in better request, and choice names pass at 7 ⅌ cent., although what is rated as good sells at 7½@8½ ⅌ cent.

Government Bonds have been active, and prices advanced in the morning on the rise abroad, above alluded to, and on the expectation that the Treasury would accept more than $2,000,000. The large offerings, amounting to $8,515,600, depressed prices in the afternoon, although at the close the market was steady at a slight reaction from the extreme decline. There has been a good borrowing demand for the 5-20s, particularly the '67s and the new '65s, which, at the opening of business, loaned at 5 ⅌ cent., and at the close loaned freely "flat." State bonds were quiet at the Board, and generally firm. For first-class railway mortgages on completed roads a good inquiry has been reported. The Central Pacifics closed at 90⅛@¼. The earnings of this road during the month of September were $883,412 50, which is $26,000 in excess of those for August. City bank shares have been neglected.

The Gold market has been without animation, with 112¾ and 113⅛ as the extreme range of the price. The chief support of the premium is the scarcity of cash gold, for the use of which until to-morrow borrowers have paid 1-64, 1-32 and 3-64 of one ⅌ cent. In favor of a decline is the weakness of foreign exchange, and the buoyancy of the foreign markets for United States securities. At the Sub-Treasury the presentations for prepayment of the 1871 bonds today amounted to $245,000, making a total thus far put in of $1,330,000.

The general stock market was alternately weak and strong during the day with the principal dealings in New-York Central and Hudson, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Paul, Reading, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. Ohio and Mississippi was weak throughout and was the particular objective point of an active Bear demonstration, which depressed the price to 31¾. Rock Island at one time advanced to 117¾. Miscellaneous Shares were neglected, with the exception of Western Union and Pacific Mail. Express Stocks were firm on small transactions:

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the last figures of Wednesday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅛
American Gold Coin	113⅛	113⅛
Bills on London 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅛	88
Reading Railroad	9 ½	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	117
North-west Common	81⅝	81
North-west Preferred	88⅛	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	43⅝	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81¼
St. Paul Common	64⅛	64
Lake Shore	93⅝	93⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	31½
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107⅝
Toledo and Wabash	53⅝	52⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '65	111⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛
5-20 reg., '62	108⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 reg., '64	108⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 reg., '65	108⅛	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	104
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, ex coup.	63⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	64	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, reg. old	52⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	Ind. 5 ⅌ cent.	100
N. Car. 6s, old	50	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73	110
N. Car., new bonds	27	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	100
N. Car., special tax	22	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83	100
S. Car. 6s	80	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	100
S. Car. new bonds	67	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., W. L.	100
Mo. 6s	90⅛	N. Y. reg. B. L.	107⅛
Mo., H. & St. J. Is.	90⅛	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107⅛
La. 6s	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	104
La. new bonds	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
La. 8s, levee bonds	78	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
La. 8s, levee bonds	87	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Conn. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
Ala. 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	101⅛
Ark. 6s	61	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Tol. & Wab. M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88⅛	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	82⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'p	88⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76	100⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	78
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	79⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	Morris & Essex 1st	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Morris & Essex 2d	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	103	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.	92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	82⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	110⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	85
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	103
Cen. Pac. Bds.	90⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Union Pac. 1st. Bds.	83⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90⅛
Union Pac. L. G'ts. 7s	70⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	73⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	87⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	85⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89⅛

Chic. & N. W. 1st	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. D.	87⅛
Consol'd ⅌ c. conv.	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	103⅛	Tol., Peo. & Wab. 2d	87
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	88
Del., L. & West. 2d	95	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	38
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Hanover	100⅛
Manhattan	147	Irving	130
Merchants'	117⅛	Citizens'	120
Mechanics'	135	East River	110
Union	131	Market	120
America	145	Nassau	100
City	225	Shoe & Leather	152
Tradesmen's	152	Continental	94
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Importers' & Traders'	155
National	114	Park	152
Merchants' Exchange	100	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Seventh Ward	111	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Broadway	275	Fourth National	103
Mercantile	125	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	125
Chatham	170	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	102
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	115	115⅛
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	99⅛	100
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅛
Catawissa Preferred	38	38⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅛
Northern Central	41⅛	41⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88⅛

The Treasury today bought $2,000,000 of Five-twenties. The following is a list of the offerings:

Lawrence Bros. & Co. — Trevor & Colgate. — W. T. Hatch & Son. — S. B. Salomon. — Gwyan, Johnson & Day. — Leonard, Sheldon & Foster. — Williams & Bostwick. — Marx & Co. — White, Morris & Co. — Humbert Bros. — Edward Sweet & Co. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lloyd, Hamilton & Co. — Leland Bros. & Co. — Taussig, Fisher & Co. — H. F. Verhaven & Co. — J. S. Stanton. — Farnam, Gilbert & Co. — Hatch & Foote. — Turner Brothers. — Baker & Kitchen. — Drexel, Winthrop & Co. — Woerishoffer & Co. — H. A. Heiser's Sons. — D. W. Berdan. — Bates & Brown. — L. Frank. — Reed, Lee & Content. — Frank & Gans. — J. B. Manning. — Fisk & Hatch. — G. F. Baker, Cashier. — Vermilye & Co. — D. W. Berdan, Manager.

[illegible: amounts and prices of the individual offerings]

Total ... $8,515,600

The following were the awards:

Turner Bros. — E. Sweet & Co. — Trevor & Colgate. — W. T. Hatch & Co. — H. F. Verhuven & Co. — Drexel, Winthrop & Co. — Vermilye & Co. — Marx & Co. — Woerishoffer & Co.

[illegible: amounts and prices of the individual awards]

Total ... $2,000,000

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week in September:

1870	$142,000
1869	137,745
Increase	$4,855

For the month of September:

1870	$587,900
1869	573,030
Increase	$15,870

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) during the month of September:

1870	$353,677
1869	350,613
Increase	$3,064

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	2,575	Resin, bbls.	719
Ashes, pkgs.	14	Pork, bbls.	250
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Cut-meats, pkgs.	113
Broom-corn, bales	101	Cheese, pkgs.	8,196
Copper, bbls.	85	Butter, pkgs.	1,736
Eggs, bbls.	780	Lard, cases	240
Flour, bbls.	24,542	Hides, No.	2,053
Wheat, bushels	91,951	Hides, bales	407
Corn, bushels	28,951	Leather, sides	10,316
Oats, bushels	26,018	Oil, Lard, bbls.	60
Barley, bushels	73,260	Oil-cake, pkgs.	300
Corn-meal, bags	109	Elaine-oil, bbls.	50
Malt, bushels	3,750	Tallow, pkgs.	392
Beans, bushels	731	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	144
Seed, bushels	230	Tobacco, hhds.	235
Corn-meal, bbls.	355	Sumac, bags	42
Buckwheat, bushels	600	Stearine, pkgs.	19
Hops, bales	2,559	Starch, boxes	2,375
Horns, No.	2,726	Whisky, bbls.	990
Spirits Turp., bbls.	25	Wool, bales	366
Crude Turp., bbls.	83	Molasses, bbls.	41

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Sarnton*, for Genoa—480 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Pubella*, for Barcelona—1,010 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Paolina*, for Gibraltar—10,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 935 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and steady at $6 50@$7. Pearls continue very quiet at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lb.

COFFEE—The market for Brazils was firm with a moderate business. We notice sales of 500 bags Rio, ex *Merrimack*, and 5,700 bags do., ex *Delphine*, on private terms. East and West India Coffees were quiet. Within a few days sales have been made of 2,172 bags Maracaibo, 30 bags Costa Rica, 287 bags Ceylon and 130 bags San Domingo, in lots, for consumption, at prices within the range. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio 9¾c.@12c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There was a moderate business doing. Early prices were firm, but later the demand slackened, and prices closed in the buyers' favor. The sales for prompt delivery were 2,186 bales, (including 35 bales to arrive,) of which 988 were to exporters, 850 to spinners and 325 to speculators. For forward delivery the market closed heavily. The sales were 4,450 bales, including 2,350 bales basis Low Middling, for October, at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 1,500 bales, for November, at 15¼c.@15⅛c.; 300 bales for December, at 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; 200 bales, for January, at 15⅛c.; 200 bales, free on board at Charleston, 300 bales, free on board at New-Orleans, and 300 bales, free on board at Savannah, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been more liberal, since our last, and prices have shown rather less firmness. Extra State of reliable quality has been exceptionally scarce, and held with confidence. The inquiry has been generally light, on the basis of our revised quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,750 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; inferior to very good extra State at $5 35@$5 55; very good to choice do., $5 55@$6 15; good shipping extra Western at $5 25@$5 55; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 10@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 60@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 25
Extra State	5 35@ 6 15
Extra City, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 60@ 6 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 75@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been inactive at former figures. Sales reported since our last of 150 bbls., in lots, at about $4 75@$6 25 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 25@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 for Yellow and White Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 25@$5 30 for Brandywine, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4@$5 10 for Southern, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 75@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 10
Corn-meal, puncheon	23 00@ 26

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively tame since our last. The offerings have been moderate, especially so of prime grades, but the demand has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been depressed, closing at 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, and weak. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in limited request at from $1 25@$1 35, as the extremes, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33 for boat-loads of Amber, ⅌ bushel. A lot of Mixed Amber and White Western was sold at $1 40 ⅌ bushel. Spring Wheat has been very moderately dealt in, on the basis of $1 20@$1 21, chiefly at $1 20, for fair new crop No. 1; $1 22@$1 23 for prime to choice do., car-lots; $1 10@$1 20 for No. 2, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16 for very good steamer grades, and $1 18@$1 19 for fair to good sailing vessel do. ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been in less demand and irregular. The general market wound up unusually dull and heavy. Sales reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 35, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33, for boat-loads of Amber; No. 1 Spring, chiefly new, at $1 20@$1 21, with car-lots at $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 15 for soft and warm to very good steamer grades, and $1 18@$1 20, chiefly $1 18@$1 19, for old sailing vessel Milwaukee, and $1 10@$1 15 for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 05@$1 07; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 01@$1 05; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 35; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 32@$1 35; White Southern at $1 50@$1 65, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been inactive and lower in price, holders having shown more eagerness to sell. At the close, sound Mixed Western was available at from 85c.@87c. for common to prime, but buyers were not disposed to purchase freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,500 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, closing at about 85c.@87c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 83c.@85c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 85c.@90c. for White do.; and 81c.@83c. for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quite dull, within a range of 83c.@95c. for poor ordinary to choice Western and State, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in moderate demand at drooping prices, with sales reported of 21,000 bushels, including new Canada West at $1 19@$1 20; Western at $1 15, and two-rowed State at $1 02½@$1 05, ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt rules quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bushels, including Canada, at $1 15@$1 25, and State at $1 05@$1 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less demand and weak in price, closing heavily. Most of the purchases have been of Mixed Western at 52½c.@53c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 51c.@57c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lb. Straw has been inactive at 90c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request since our last at 12c.@20c. for New Crop; 10c.@20c. for Yearlings and 1c.@6c. for old growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, — bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Since our last the market has shown more life and animation, yet with liberal supplies there has been no advance in values. The receipts, as compared with last week, show a considerable falling off, and as there has been no movement in the country markets, it is very evident that the few growers who are favored with good quality, do not care to part with their Hops at the low prices ruling. The fact of a great deficiency in the strength and quality of the new growth is becoming more and more apparent. The result is, brewers are turning their attention more to fine samples of last year's growth, the stock of which, though small, can be worked up to good advantage by mixing in with best grades of new. Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Sept. 24:

'Our market opened fairly for the new growth at the commencement of the week, but trade has since declined, and prices are lower. The arrivals continue very heavy, and as there can be no doubt now of the abundant yield, brewers are buying very sparingly, and for immediate requirements only. Prices are as follows, viz.:

Sussex, good to very choice	£2 0@£3 15		
Weald of Kent, very choice	3 0@ 4 4		
Middle and East Kents, very choice	3 10@ 6 0		

Foreign samples are being pressed pretty freely at the following prices, viz.:

Poperinghes, choice, on the spot	£2 0@£2 2
Alost	1 18@ 2 2
Bavarians	3 5@ 4 0

Americans, both yearlings and olds, are quite at a stand-still, with little hope at present of improved inquiry.'"

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce finds a ready market at full rates. Southern Pine has been quoted steady, but very little trade has been reported. Boards have been quiet at about former quotations. There has been a more urgent call for Pine Shingles on the basis of $4 50 for No. 1. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a steady trade throughout the district, the shipments have been large and prices steady. The receipts have been checked by the break in the Erie Canal near Little Falls, but promise to be free during the present week. Lumber on the Ottawa and its tributaries is accumulating, and is largely ahead of the demand. At this time last year trade throughout the district was much interfered with by the freshet, and almost all the dealers were driven to their Winter offices in the city. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 24 were 23,440,000 feet, against 28,400,000 for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 20,800,000 feet, against 15,400,000 for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 727,538,000 feet, against 753,375,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 432,252,000 feet, against 444,510,000 feet in 1869. The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Oct. 5, 1870 and 1869:

	1870. Feet.	1869. Feet.
Buffalo	6,135,300	7,601,000
Oswego	7,954,800	8,902,000
Total	14,090,100	16,503,000

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of September were:

	Bds. and Sc't'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	12,414,100	1,729	1,250	307,000
1869	16,211,800	325		

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 10,415,100 feet were by the Erie, and 2,000,000 feet by the Champlain Canals.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, were:

	Bds. and Sc't'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	326,904,200	15,481	1,250	14,739,200
1869	320,535,000	34,349	19,000	5,455,300

Vessels are in fair supply, with active shipments of Lumber at quoted rates. We quote:

	Per M.
To New-York	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	3 00
To Boston, hard wood	6 00
Staves, ⅌ ton, to Boston	2 75

MOLASSES—There was nothing of moment doing, and prices remained nominal. The business was confined to a few small lots for grocery use. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@63c., New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@81c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	22c.@24c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@23c.	26c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	—@—	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Grocery grades	—@—	33c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@63c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, with a reduced supply, is selling at better prices; 60 bbls. were disposed of, 40 for merchantable Resins; the market is poorly supplied with Strained, and although the demand is not large, prices are higher and very strong; 300 bbls. Low No. 2 brought $2 20; Strained, common, quoted at $2@$2 05; good Strained, $2 15.

PETROLEUM—The general tone of the market has been very dull. One or two cargoes of Refined were sold to a shipper at about steady prices, embracing 10,000 bbls. for October at 25¼c. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 12c.@12¼c.; Crude, for creek delivery, is easier and dull at $2 10. In Philadelphia prices remain pretty much the same; the demand has been small, and no fill a few orders from shippers; sales embrace 1,500 bbls. Refined, for October, at 24⅞c., and 1,000 bbls. do., at 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been in less confident demand and quoted lower and weak, with only a very moderate business reported, mainly in a jobbing way, for prompt delivery, chiefly on the basis of $25 50 ⅌ bbl. City Mess has been selling slowly at $25 50@$26 ⅌ bbl. Other kinds have been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 700 bbls., chiefly at $25 50, for Western Mess; $21 50@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime; $24 50 for Prime Mess; $25 50 for Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 for City Mess and Clear, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess Pork has been in limited request and lower in price; 250 bbls., seller November, were taken at $25 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats rule quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported equal to 60 pkgs., in lots, at 15c.@16c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17½c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. City-cured Bacon has been dull and heavy at 15¼c.@15¾c., chiefly 15¼c. for Long Clear, ⅌ lb.; sales, 35 boxes. Lard has been in light demand, but quoted firm, with a scant offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 290 tcs. and bbls., at 14¾c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15⅝c.@15¾c. for prime to Choice Western Steam, and 14⅞c.@15c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery, sales of 1,250 tcs. prime Steam were reported at equal to about previous figures, including seller November on private terms; and January at 14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been inactive and depressed. Sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 50 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very quiet at $24 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at $23@$34, in job lots, for ice-cured, ⅌ lb.; sales 25 bbls. Butter has been in less request at about former prices. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 20c.@50c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were — pkgs. Cheese has been in request and firm. We quote at from 5c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been — boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD review thus: "The dullness and depression in the market for Butter, fully noted in our late reports, has continued during the week just closed, and, although our quotations are nominally unchanged, prices have been irregular under a pressure to sell, and a downward tendency still exists. It is now conceded on all sides that the theory of high prices, based on the mistaken idea of 'short crop,' is a blunder, and those interested are suffering loss as a result. Moderate prices and free sales will be found necessary to the interests of the dairymen, as the majority of consumers are obliged to ignore high prices or abandon the use of Butter; and the crop is sufficiently large to require full consumption for its absorption. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 14,634 packages. We quote:—

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	28@40
State firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb.	26@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	41@42
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ⅌ lb.	36@40
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb.	34@37
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	31@34
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35@39
Western Reserve, firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Chicago and North-west, firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	25@27
Western tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	27@30
Western tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@23
Western firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	20@23
Common White Western and State, ⅌ lb.	15@17

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 53,073 boxes. The market has ruled steady during the week, with a continued good demand from local and coastwise trade. Export demand appears to be confined in this market to stock of a higher grade than is generally received, or to prices of good to fine stock that are unremunerative, while prices fully equal to our quotations are freely paid in the dairy districts by the agents of exporters for the various grades. This course may be both shrewd and politic, but the trade of this City are unable to fathom its profundity, or to see the interest or profit arising therefrom. We take this occasion to again caution our friends to avoid basing any operation in Cheese, either its purchase or sale, on the cable reports of the English market. We note that some fine parcels of August-made stock have brought 15c., but our quotations are unchanged, at which the market closes quietly.

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	14⅛@14⅛
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	13 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	11⅛@12⅛
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	14⅛@14⅛
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	12⅛@14⅛
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @12
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	7 @11

RICE—Remains quiet, but there was no variation in values. We quote Carolina at 9c.@9¾c., and Rangoon at 7c.@7¼c.

SUGARS—There has been less doing in Raws, but holders remained firm in their views. We notice sales of 950 hhds., at 10c.@10½c. for Cuba; 10½c. for Porto Rico; 12¼c.@12¾c. for Demerara; 68 hhds. Melado at 7¼c., and 302 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. The stock in first hands, this morning, was estimated at 60,284 hhds., 94,662 boxes, and 65,381 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined was in fair demand at full firm rates. We quote Hands at 13⅛c.

SEED—Linseed has sold more freely, with 2,800 bags disposed of in Boston, at $2 12, gold, thirty days.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been limited, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales since our last 78,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9¼c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for prime; 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 89½c. for wood and iron-bound pkgs. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, — bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more animation in the line of Wheat engagements, with a fair trade in the way of Cotton shipments by steamer for Liverpool at somewhat firmer rates, but otherwise the market has been very quiet. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by steam, at 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ lb.; 60,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel, and by sail, 20 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, the nominal asking rate on Wheat, by steam, was 9d. ⅌ bushel. For Australia, an American ship, of 827 tons capacity, now at Boston, was chartered to load here in line, on private terms. There was a limited call noted for Petroleum vessels at about previous rates.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MORRELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas H. Morrell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of October, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias T. Day and Benjamin M. Day, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN A. HULL, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 35 Gold-st., New-York City.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 59 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.
JAMES N. POTTER, EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.
au18-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. MCKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1870.
BERNARD MCFEELY, BERNARD MCCLOSKEY, } Executors.
s20-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE B. PECK, } Executors.
s23-law6mF*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Bitternans, Gaussens, Anthony and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Frank Lawlor and Hamilton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

GLOBE THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. ERNANI, OR THE HORN OF A DILEMMA, BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (German Opera.)

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Mehlig, Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. JANE EYRE. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. 3d-av., corner 63d-st. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 80 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 60 East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our Brussels correspondent telegraphs that Mrs. WASHBURNE, who is in Brussels, is in frequent receipt of letters from her husband by balloon from Paris. Private messages on open cards, from American residents of Paris to their relatives in the United States, have also been received in Brussels, and our correspondent telegraphs the points of public interest. They show that the city is in no danger of a famine for three months; that no disturbances have occurred as represented in German dispatches; that order and discipline prevail, and that the soldiers improve rapidly, and the population is united, regardless of political opinions, for the defense of the capital. Private telegrams received in Washington confirm these statements. A Tours dispatch says the Prussians have completed their arrangements for the bombardment of Paris. The garrison is prepared to second any movement the French forces outside the Prussian lines may make, and in the meantime the Gardes Mobiles are busy drilling. Bridges on the railroads and highways leading to the city are mined, and will be destroyed as the Prussians advance. The Prussians have formed a depot of supplies at Beauvais, forty-one miles from Paris, in the direction of Rouen.

A battle is reported to have been fought near Chateau-Gaillaird on the 4th inst., in which the Germans were worsted, and compelled in consequence to evacute Pithiviers with precipitation, leaving large numbers of cattle and much forage in the hands of the French. Another dispatch from Tours gives an account of a fight near Toury, which seems to be the same as the encounter at Chateau-Gaillaird, the date and results being about the same. Cannonading is reported on the 5th inst. at Maintenon, a few miles from Epernon. Two regiments of the army of the Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN were defeated, on the 4th, before Soissons by the Gardes Mobiles of the Department of Aisne, garrisoning Soissons. At Lyons military precautions are being taken in anticipation of the Prussian advance into the south of France. The Heights have been fortified, and are garrisoned by regular troops. The Red Republicans seem determined upon action, and a meeting was recently held at Grenoble, at which 2,000 persons were present. Measures for the defense of Normandy from devastation have been taken by the French Government. An American frigate created an excitement at Havre a day or two ago by firing a salute, which was mistaken for the beginning of a German bombardment.

A Berlin dispatch says the coldness of the German Press on the question of annexing Alsace and Lorraine irritates Count BISMARCK. A number of Imperialists collected on the Island of Jersey, incluing MM. ROUHER, DROUYN DE LHUYS and other magnates of the defunct Empire, is creating some excitement in the public mind in Brussels. Marshal LEBOEUF crossed at night in a small boat. They boast of great power through political connections in England.

GENERAL.

JAMES WILSON was, yesterday, tried at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of WILLARD, the Warden of the State Prison. He began to conduct his own defense, but some of his questions being ruled out he gave it up, and no further defense was made. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of October, 1871.

The racing at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., was postponed yesterday on account of the storm, but will be resumed today.

Immense quantities of codfish are arriving at San Francisco from the Okhotsk fishing fleet.

Forty thousand people visited the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto on Wednesday.

A meeting was held at Montreal, yesterday, for the purpose of forming a general Board of Trade for the Dominion of Canada.

The Southern Commercial Convention continued its sessions at Cincinnati yesterday. A variety of reports and resolutions were submitted. One of the latter declared against obstructing river navigation by railroad bridges, &c.

Reports from Canada state that all is quiet at Fort Garry, and that Gov. ARCHIBALD is gaining the good-will of all classes of people there.

The election of officers and directors of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad took place at Buffalo yesterday. BRONSON C. RUMSEY was chosen President; H. L. LYMAN Secretary and Treasurer.

REUBEN CLAPP was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, yesterday, at Boston, for counterfeiting three and five cent coins.

The Twenty-fourth Brigade was reviewed by Gov. HOFFMAN, at Syracuse, yesterday.

Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY was yesterday consecrated as Assistant Bishop of Maryland at Washington.

One of the Anglo-American telegraph cables is injured again near Newfoundland.

The Henry Gray steam fire-engine of Springfield, Mass., is on a visit to Poughkeepsie.

The population of Texas has increased fifty-five per cent. since 1860.

President GRANT and other officials are to visit the Maryland Agricultural Fair, at Frederick, next week.

Gen. GARFIELD delivered an address to a large audience on "Agriculture in the United States" at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds, at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday morning.

Some excitment was caused among the depositors of the Hibernian Savings and Loan Society, at San Francisco, yesterday, by a run on the institution, but it is said to be able to meet all its demands.

The foreign imports of San Francisco for the last nine months amount to $12,000,000, her export of merchandise to $11,516,000, and her exports of treasure to $26,728,000.

The corner-stone of the Harvard Memorial Hall was laid yesterday. The fund subscribed for the construction of the building now amounts to upward of $262,000.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting in Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening, in favor of free wharfage.

A Convention was held at St. Louis, on Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a State Temperance Society. It was addressed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

The report of a mining disaster at Caseyville, Ill., on Tuesday, proves to be a hoax.

JOHN MILLAR was arrested, yesterday, for attempting to pass a check for $11,062 50, purporting to be signed by W. G. WHITE, cashier of the Sub-Treasury, on VERMILYE & Co., of Nassau-street. He was held in $30,000 bail.

The "Greenest" Man in the State.

There is one charge which his friends seem determined we shall not avoid making against Gov. HOFFMAN, and it is one which we certainly never expected to have to make against a Democratic politician, and that is the charge of too great innocence. From all we hear, he is far too guileless a man for places of trust and profit. The purest and best of human beings, if called on to administer the affairs of his fellow-man, to promote his welfare and guard his interests in official positions, has to profess at least a bystander's acquaintance with sin. No matter how free he may be from vice, he has to learn what vice is, in order to be able to discern the wicked from the good, and protect the unwary from the spoiler. Even ministers of the Gospel have to familiarize themselves with the various modes in which men are led astray. Indeed, the only class in the community whom it has been deemed desirable or possible hitherto to keep free of all knowledge of the grosser forms of iniquity are young ladies. But even in their case, the very desirableness of this ignorance is now matter of grave question; and certainly if women are to be admitted to a share in politics, they will have to seek early acquaintance with the sinful games of bad men. Nobody would think of putting a boarding-school miss—as boarding-school misses now are—in the Governor's chair, or making her a member of the Common Council, or a Police Justice, no matter how perfect might be her acquaintance with the laws of her country.

Nevertheless, we seem somehow to have got a gentleman for Governor who really, at the ripe age of forty-five, seems to possess all the innocence of sweet sixteen. One of the most striking evidences of the spotless purity, not only of his soul, but of his imagination, was his signing the Erie bill. That there could be anything wrong behind that measure he never for one moment suspected. As the affair seemed to him, here was a measure for securing the better management of one of our great lines of communication, passed after mature deliberation by a body of notables, selected by their fellow-citizens for their virtues and talents, to act as the State Legislature, and animated by an almost painful, if not excruciating, anxiety to do the right thing. To go behind their vote would not only have been to put a deliberate slight on an assemblage of estimable gentlemen, but to have wasted precious time. This view of the case, too, was fully fortified by all that the Governor knew of the character of the Erie directors. Doubtless, rumors unfavorable to their integrity had reached his ears, but then of what public man are not rumors of this kind not set afloat? Besides, had he not frequently met FISK and GOULD, and had they not assured him that "it was all right," and that they were managing the road solely with the view of improving the communications of the great commercial Metropolis with the West? FISK, it is true, had an opera-house, but this only showed his love of the noblest of the arts, and his fondness for female society was a taste which he shared with the best men the world has ever seen, and which was probably exercising a very refining influence on a naturally noble, but, owing to want of early advantages, an imperfectly cultivated nature.

Mr. HOFFMAN has, however, lately given us a more striking proof of his simplicity than ever, in taking a strictly young lady view of his duties, in the matter of the redistribution of the Judges. We have explained this transaction already at full length in our columns, taking what, we admit, is perhaps a harsh view of his share in it. Here he is, a prominent member of the Bar; he has been listening for the last seven years to lamentations loud and long over the corruption of the New-York Bench; he is supposed to be acquainted with at least one hundred lawyers who have known instances of it. He is supposed to be aware that property-holders have been seriously alarmed by it, that it has driven great corporations away from the City, or frightened many citizens into taking up their abode outside the New-York District. He has heard that the conduct of some of these Judges on the Bench has been reckless and indecent, to a degree never before witnessed in any age—we are speaking advisedly—in the Courts of a civilized community; their language foul and blasphemous, their discharge of their duties openly fraudulent, and their contempt for the laws, as in the naturalization matter, scandalous beyond example. He knows that there is at this moment no quarter of the civilized world in which the name of a New-York Judge is not a hissing and a by-word. When he was in the City, and sat in his place in church, he found himself surrounded by men and women, who hung their heads with shame when their names were mentioned, and he has heard his pastor thunder time and again against these abominations. He has heard, too, that the reason why the community could not get rid of these unclean animals was that the Ring to which they belonged had secured such a firm hold of the Legislature that it would be impossible to get them impeached, and that we, therefore, waited and hoped that "something would turn up" so as to effect our deliverance.

Something *did* turn up. By Herculean exertions, the Judiciary article of the Constitution was adopted, which gave the *Governor power to remove from New-York* the Judges which have disgraced its Bench, and send them to places wherein the interests in litigation would be so small as not to tempt their cupidity. Of course, we expected he would seize the opportunity joyfully. But he did not; he put it carefully from him, and confirmed these very men in their places. And why, strangers will ask, did he do this thing? Is he a dog? No, by no means. He is, it seems, what the French call an *ingenu*, though they only apply the term to young ladies. According to his friends, the reason why he did not remove the Judges was, that they did not want to go. They preferred staying where they were. So he had to submit. Under these circumstances, there is really nothing left for us to do but to put our hands on his head and bless him. He is really one of the sweetest creatures we ever heard of. How he has managed to preserve his simplicity through twenty years of practice at the New-York Bar, and some years on the criminal Bench, to say nothing of considerable participation in New-York politics, passes our comprehension. He is a lovely character; but then we submit to the people of the State whether it is safe to continue so guileless a person in a place of so much responsibility. There is, beyond doubt, a good deal of wickedness going on about us, and we do think that our Governor ought to be able to know it when he sees it. A New-York lawyer who, deliberately, having the power to remove BARNARD and CARDOZO, leaves them where they are, either through ignorance or helplessness, ought to devote himself at once to some educational or missionary work. He is not fit for politics.

Gov. Hoffman and the Judiciary.

The extent of the injury which has been inflicted upon the people by Gov. HOFFMAN, in his appointments of Ring Justices to the General Term of this City, is just beginning to be realized by the people. Lawyers have, of course, been familiar with the subject for some time, and many litigants, particularly those who have been involved in proceedings in which FISK, Jr., is concerned, have also learned by sad experience the operations of the system. But the public at large, not having had their attention directed particularly to the matter, were unaware that such appointments had been made, and do not even now understand exactly their effect. To such persons it may be well to state, by way of explanation, that the General Term of the Supreme Court is the body before which all appeals in that Court are required to be heard. In many cases, as no further appeal is allowed by law, their decision is conclusive. In many others—in fact in the majority of cases, where a further appeal to the Court of Appeals is permitted—the delay caused by the crowded calendar of that Court, (always several years in arrears,) the expense of sending counsel to Albany to argue the appeal, besides the disgust caused by the litigation they have already been through, is practically a bar to any further proceedings on their part, and makes the General Term, in nine cases out of ten, in reality the Court of last resort.

The evils which existed under the former system were well known, and the law under which those appointments were made was framed specially to obviate them. In place of the eight districts into which the State had been divided, each with a General Term composed of resident Justices, changed every term, and subject to local influences, whose decisions were constantly clashing—it was intended to substitute four departments, in each of which a permanent appellate tribunal should be established, composed of the most able and respected among the thirty-three Judges of the State, without regard to locality, who would do nothing but hear appeals, and whose decisions would do much to establish a uniform, prompt, and impartial administration of justice.

These provisions met the approval of all lawyers and thinking men, independently of party. It was confidently hoped that the judicial ermine was to be once more rescued from the mire of Erie and similar litigation, and that the knowledge of the ability to obtain a speedy redress by an appeal to an impartial tribunal would prove a check upon the operations of the Ring Judges. The Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of original jurisdiction in the State, and at least four-fifths of all litigation comes before it. The selection of the Judges who should have the exclusive right to review all the decisions that might be made in that Court for the next five years, was the most important and responsible duty that has ever been committed to the hands of Gov. HOFFMAN, or any other official, for many years. It was a matter with which party had nothing to do. It affected the reputation of the State, and the dearest rights of our citizens. So grave was the responsibility that it never was doubted that the Governor would show himself worthy of it, and act in a manner becoming the expectations of the people.

That this has not been the case; that the old evils exist in a worse condition than ever; that justice, as against certain parties, cannot be obtained short of the Court of Appeals is, we again declare, simply and solely owing to Gov. HOFFMAN, who, in his servile obedience to the Ring, has again proved false to his trust. In place of a selection from the best and most respected Judges in the State, he has thrust forward Messrs. INGRAHAM, BARNARD and CARDOZO to be the absolute masters of the City for the next five years. Notwithstanding the defects in the old system, there were certain terms when the honest Judges sitting at the General Term were in the majority, and the Ring advocates were driven to the expedient of allowing their cases to go by default; and then, at a subsequent term, when enough of their friends were on the Bench, moving to open the default and for a re-argument.

Now, however, the Governor has freed them from all such inconveniences. Their friends are on the Bench all the time, and they have things their own way, with none to molest them or make them afraid. The result of this is apparent in the fact of Judge BARNARD's removing all the cases arising out of the FISK "corner" in gold from the Common Pleas and Superior Courts into the Supreme Court, without even the shadow of an excuse, and in the further fact that FISK or his satellites were parties to nearly half the appeals coming before the recent General Term. From these facts the public can appreciate the full significance of FISK's notification to MARETZEK, that "if he wished redress the Courts were open to him." Through this indefensible act of the Governor, the hand of the Ring rests upon the throat of every lawyer, and of every one who is compelled to apply to the Courts for redress. Criminals know that convictions against them cannot be sustained so long as they preserve amicable relations with TWEED. There is nothing too bold for the Ring to attempt, for they know that in controlling the General Term the only avenue of redress is closed against them. And all this is done that Gov. HOFFMAN may help his friends. Again we ask, will the public indorse this outrageous abuse of authority by a man who ought to protect the community, but who in reality is the mere agent of the TWEED and FISK gang?

Will Russia Interfere?

The doubts which we recently expressed as to the rumored intervention of Russia in the Franco-German war, are confirmed by the progress of events. It is true that the Czar is apparently reinforcing his garrisons in Poland and Volhynia, but this might well be with a Republic declared in France, and one threatened in Italy and Spain. The weak side of Russia is still the Polish frontier, and a democratic uprising in Europe might easily kindle some of the inflammable material in her western provinces. It is reported, too, in our European files, that a military commission has been appointed in St. Petersburg to create a medical reserve force of 1,000 Surgeons; but this may be but a portion of the necessary military reorganization, which the Russian Government is aware is now imperatively demanded, if the Empire would keep pace with the progress of other European nations. It is rumored also that seven divisions of infantry have been sent to Kieff to watch the Galician frontier, and that every factory and gun-shop is crowded with work in preparing arms and munitions of war. The massing of troops on the Galician frontier certainly looks more like a threat to Austria than Prussia; and the activity in the gun factories is only a portion of the needed reorganization which we have alluded to above.

VON BISMARCK and MOLTKE would never have withdrawn the Posen-Prussian Corps from the Russian frontier to the heart of France, without satisfactory assurances that Russia would take no part in the struggle impending. There can be no doubt that on this point BISMARCK and the Czar have a perfect understanding. And it is not an improbable supposition that the Prussian diplomat has indicated to the Russian Government that, in return, no opposition will be offered to any plans which Russia may have, of aggrandizement in the direction of Turkey. Russia has no sort of interest in throwing down the gauntlet before Germany because she is about to acquire some French provinces beyond the Rhine. The unity or power of Germany is no obstacle to the Russian ambition, as that has ceased to look toward Europe, but is fixed on Asia. It is true that Russia possesses certain provinces with inhabitants of German blood, but they are not a population which the German Union have ever coveted or are likely to covet. It is true also that the control of the Baltic by the Prussians would be objectionable to the Government of the Czar. But as long as Denmark is maintained in its independence—and England, France and Russia are likely to be united in defending it—there can be no great hindrance to Russian growth in the Baltic in Prussian prosperity. Moreover, the true and natural outlet for the Sclavonic Empire is by the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. When she possesses these, she can give up the North Sea and the Baltic. We see, then, no reasonable probability of Russia's taking part in this great struggle.

Moreover, there are two still more weighty reasons which will keep Russia out of any great war. One is her want of breech-loading guns, and the other, the condition of her internal politics. The Empire is today utterly unprepared for a war with a first-class European Power. There are said to be only breech-loading guns for half the army, and none in reserve. The authorities at St. Petersburg are unquestionably straining every nerve to reorganize the Empire in a military respect. They see the advance of other countries in the implements and aids of war, and they are laboring to put the nation on a par with Prussia and France. But they are perfectly aware that at present she is not so. The Russian Armies would enter into a European contest, singularly inferior in equipment to those of other Powers.

Besides this obstacle, Russia is still feeling the strain of the vast social revolution which has just taken place. Millions of serfs have not been freed and placed in a new relation to the employing class and the State without a profound convulsion of society. She is no more ready for a foreign war than is the United States today. Questions of tremendous import are not yet settled—the relations of labor to land, of classes to one another, and of the emancipated to the Government. The mind of the people is occupied, as it is here, with the new position and rights of the emancipated laborers, and with questions of popular education and political institutions. Everything is yet seething and in ferment. The Czar himself, no doubt, at times, feels the ground trembling under him; and the nobility are struggling to hold their ancient privileges. A nation in such a condition has no heart for a foreign war. We doubt if the mass of the people care anything about either Turkey or Constantinople. Like our own people, they are not so ambitious as they have the reputation of being, and are occupied with their own affairs. It is, however, possible that the Government may have more ambitious plans, and may be preparing for an attack on Turkey; and knowing that the great opponent to such projects would be found in Austria, may be massing troops on the Galician frontier for this purpose.

Another Invasion of Popular Rights.

Those Democratic editors who have flattered themselves and their readers that the signing of the Erie bill was the only grave charge that could be brought against Gov. HOFFMAN by his political opponents, will find themselves greatly mistaken before the campaign closes. Bad as was that act of the Governor, he has been guilty of equally questionable ones since he was placed in his present position. We have already called attention to the way in which he has thwarted the improvements designed to be effected by the new Judiciary article of the Constitution, in order that he might make the Bench of this City subservient to the Tammany Ring. We shall now show how he aided another equally abominable Democratic Ring in Brooklyn in tampering with the jury-box, and screening the rascals who had committed frauds upon the ballot-box in that city.

Our readers will remember the trials which took place in Brooklyn, last Winter, of men who had been indicted for fraudulently canvassing and making false returns of votes cast at the Fall election, and what efforts were made by the Democratic politicians and members of the Brooklyn Ring to break down the prosecution and facilitate the escape of the criminals. But, through the perseverance and energy of District-Attorney SAMUEL D. MORRIS, who was determined to do his duty to the people at all hazards, and who fought the Ring almost single-handed, and under repeated threats of assassination, one of the rascals—the first one placed on trial—was convicted. The Commissioner of Jurors at that time in Brooklyn was a man named N. J. SCHAURMAN. Though not an active politician, he was a Republican, a German, and an honest man, against whom as an official or as a man no breath of suspicion had ever been whispered by anybody. The Ring, finding the first man of their gang convicted, caused the jury that had convicted him to be discharged, and it devolved upon the Commissioner of Jurors to draw a new list of persons to serve as jurymen in the trials yet to come off. It was then that the Ring attempted, first to persuade and then to frighten, Mr. SCHAURMAN into packing a jury, or, in other words, to draw from a list of names, known to be friendly to the Ring, a sufficient number to insure the acquittal of their tools. Mr. SCHAURMAN peremptorily refused to do anything of the kind, and, in spite of their threats, made up a list of names comprising respectable citizens and men of integrity, representing both political parties; and from this list another jury was drawn which promptly convicted the second man brought to trial.

The Ring then vowed vengeance against the Commissioner of Jurors, as well as against the District-Attorney, and set to work to effect the removal of each of them. With the District-Attorney they found it a difficult matter, and they have not succeeded even to this day, although they are still trying to compass their object, and are assisted to the extent of his power by Gov. HOFFMAN. But with Mr. SCHAURMAN they found it less difficult. His term of office would expire about the 1st of May last, but it was known that he would be reappointed. The appointment of a Commissioner of Jurors was then vested by law in the Sheriff of Kings County, the District-Attorney, the County Judge and the City Judge. There was nothing for the "Ring" to do but to go to the Democratic Legislature, then in session, and get the law changed, so as to put the appointment in other hands. This was immediately done. A bill was introduced by a member of the Brooklyn delegation, taking the appointment of the Commissioner from the hands of the above-named officials, and placing it in the hands of the Surrogate, the City Judge and the County Treasurer—all well-known friends of the "Ring." The honest Democrats of Brooklyn, who did not know HOFFMAN's real character, all said that he would not sign such a bill if it passed, knowing, as he must know, that its only object was to get rid of a faithful officer, whose solitary offense was that he refused to tamper with the jury-box in order to screen perpetrators of fraud on the ballot. But these honest Democrats did not know their man. Gov. HOFFMAN was not only willing but anxious to sign the bill—so anxious, indeed, that he affixed his signature to it before it had been in his hands forty-eight hours. The bill passed the Senate on the 13th day of April. On the same evening our Albany correspondent telegraphed the following, which was published in the TIMES of the next morning:

"The vilest piece of party legislation that has been conceived here this Winter was consummated in the Senate today. That body concurred in a bill that had already passed the Assembly, legislating Mr. SCHAURMAN, the Commissioner of Jurors, of Brooklyn, out of office. The paltry excuse for this act is that Mr. SCHAURMAN is a Republican, and a Democrat wants his place; but the real reason is that he drew a jury of respectable, unbiased men to try the election frauds in that city, instead of packing the jury with the vagabonds who participated in the frauds. Mr. MORRIS, the District-Attorney, himself a Democrat, used his best exertions to prevent the passage of the bill, but his efforts were unavailing. He will now try what can be done with the Governor. If Mr. HOFFMAN signs this bill after knowing the motive that prompted it, and the object to be gained by it, he will lose the respect of every honorable man of all parties."

The bill went to the Governor on the afternoon of the 13th of April. On the 15th of April our correspondent wrote as follows:

"The Governor has signed the bill whereby the Commissioner of Jurors of Brooklyn is to be legislated out of office to make room for a man who will pack juries at the dictation of the ballot-box stuffers of that Ring-ridden city. It is evident that Mr. HOFFMAN does not intend to be a candidate for next Governor."

And yet Mr. HOFFMAN is a candidate for next Governor, and has the assurance to ask the honest citizens of this State to re-elect him to an office which he has prostituted to the service of corrupt Rings, ballot-box stuffers, and repeaters.

The German residents expelled from France have prepared a petition for presentation to the King of Prussia, setting forth their claims to an indemnity for their forced exodus. They complain, with every appearance of reason, that the late decree which compelled all Germans to leave France within three days meant utter ruin to a very large proportion of them. "In the places of business, the workshops and the dwelling-houses, everything had to be left as it stood." In the Department of the Seine alone eighty thousand persons were obliged to leave business and property, and in some cases wives and children, to flee from the country of their adoption "to which they had for years devoted their energy, and the prosperity of which they had done much to secure." The money losses of the Germans expelled from all parts of France are estimated as amounting to two hundred millions of dollars in gold. At this rate the Republic will soon have a very formidable bill to pay.

A French success near Pithiviers, about twenty miles north-east of Orleans, is, even when joined to the gallant stand that is being made around Soissons, rather a small morsel of comfort to a nation, writhing under the heel of the invader. Around Paris there is the lull that precedes the storm. The deadly hail of shot and shell has not yet been felt within the walls, and the daily life of the city seems to proceed tranquilly under the shadow of the impending thunder-cloud. Every day of breathing-time that Paris can gain for the provinces still untouched, is a substantial advantage to France. But will the fiery ordeal find the Capital as resolute as was the citadel of Alsace?

In these days of rapid international communication we are frequently reminded how small the world is becoming. The connection is not very obvious between a campaign in France and a newspaper war in the City of Mexico. That there are French and Germans, and sympathizers with both in that order-loving capital, may sufficiently account for amenities like the following. The French organ remarks, with reference to an article in its American contemporary, whose sympathies are German: "As to the author of that article, he must have written it while being drunk, or he has stated what he knew to be false." Elsewhere, the English-speaking editor is recommended to have "his supplement *redracted* by other people, who are not *drunken*, that his author's *mouth* may foul, and his *entrails may be worm-eaten*." The italics and orthography are those of the translation of this literary curiosity, as furnished by the journal attacked. Anybody would suppose that the writer belonged to the staff of the New-York *World*.

Germany is being slowly aroused to a sense of the necessity for an early peace. From a communication which we publish this morning, it will be seen that even a few weeks ago the better sense of the nation was beginning to recover from the first thought of exacting along with victory a bitter retaliation. As indicated in this morning's dispatch from our special correspondent, the tone of the German Press is becoming more averse to conquest. The world has believed that, in defeating France, the Germans would prove that they did not take up that lust of territory which their rival had been compelled to lay aside. The danger of having a new Venetia in Alsace and Lorraine is evidently beginning to be recognized by the German Liberals.

The Italian opera is really needed to give the finishing touch to the most brilliant dramatic season New-York has ever known. We hear no more of Signor MUZIO's great troupe, which was engaged for Paris, but being unfortunate warblers, in the category of "useless mouths," were rejected by that unfortunate city. The rumor that they intended to seek consolation in New-York thus far lacks confirmation. It is said, however, that Mlle. NILSSON may be induced to sing in opera, if the Academy of Music can be secured for that purpose, and that there are difficulties in the way which the stockholders of that house could remove. If this is really the case, we trust those gentlemen will evince the public spirit they have exhibited to advantage before, and smooth the path of Mlle. NILSSON to a consummation sure to be hailed with delight by our whole musical community.

There have lately been several cases of drowning, voluntarily or otherwise, from ferry-boats plying to and from New-York. We seldom or never hear of an instance where the unfortunate who has fallen or leaped into the water is saved. The fact seems to show either a want of skill and presence of mind, or a want of humanity, on the part of captains and pilots having charge of the boats. Of course a steam-boat goes very swiftly through the water; but for that very reason she can return quickly on her course in the event of an accident. The law obliges certain life-preservers to be carried, but we hear little of their effectual use in these emergencies. There is plainly something lacking, either in organization, material appliances, or a proper feeling for the value and sacredness of human life, among the conductors of these vessels, and it is high time that steps were taken by proper authority to have such deficiencies supplied.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN has won his bet after all. No German *corps d'armée* marched through Paris on the 15th of September, or before it, and consequently the 20,000 francs he wagered with the Colonel of the Sixth Prussian Hussars has been fairly gained by the French journalist. It is said that M. DE GIRARDIN, on accepting the original wager, immediately made over the sum at stake to the fund for the wounded at Paris, so that the loser must in honor make immediate payment at the Central Office in the Champs Elysées. Perhaps, however, the Colonel may arrange to set off his loss against some of those of M. THOMAS, the sanguine Parisian notary, who bet large sums that the French Army, long before this, would be in Berlin.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant and the Missouri Republicans—Southern Quarantine and the Delivery of Mails—Publication of Astronomical Observations—Appointments—Personal Matters—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Nearly everything that has been said regarding the attitude of the President toward political affairs in Missouri has been without warrant. So far as his position is concerned, I believe I am correct in saying that it is not the intention of the President to interfere in the elections of any State, in the sense in which that word is used by partisans, but that his sympathies are most decidedly with that party in Missouri which represents the regular Republican organization, there is no doubt whatever. He has expressed his reprobation of the bolt in very decided terms, regarding it not only as unwise, but as unnecessary and inexcusable. He believes the very object sought by the bolters could have been best accomplished by their remaining in the party, and that the effect of the success of the bolt will be to place Missouri in the condition of Tennessee, producing a Democratic victory. While he will probably not do anything that will seem like persecution of those who bolt the regular nomination, it will not be safe for them to expect that their betrayal of the party is to be sustained by any share of the Federal patronage.

INTERRUPTION OF MAILS BY QUARANTINE.

It has been decided at the Post-office Department that mail contractors will not be held responsible for failures to deliver the mails according to contract, when such failure is caused by Quarantine, established to prevent the spread of yellow fever. Nearly the whole mail service of the Gulf coast is now disarranged by this cause, all the ports east and west of New-Orleans having been placed under Quarantine for both railway and steam-boat communication. Thus Mobile is quarantined against New-Orleans, and Key West against Mobile.

POPULATION OF TEXAS.

According to the census returns the population of Texas has increased fifty-five per cent. during the last ten years. This is only about half as much increase as her people expected.

SENATOR MORTON.

The President, to-night, received a dispatch from Senator MORTON, who is at the Magnetic Springs, Lansing, Mich., stating that he would be in Washington in the course of ten or twelve days.

MARSHAL SHARPE.

Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal of New-York, was here today, on business connected with the census returns. What little time was left him after attending to these matters he devoted to the details of the political campaign in New-York.

RECEPTION HOURS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The recent announcement of the hours for the reception of visitors by the President was erroneously printed. It should have read that the President will hereafter receive visitors each day, after 12 o'clock, save on Cabinet days.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary BOUTWELL has confirmed the following appointments in the New-York Custom-house: R. K. Sanford, Clement A. Loomis, Grats Van Rensselaer, clerks; J. R. Butler, W. T. Wrightmeyer, Cornelius L. Alvord, storekeepers; Wm. Edwards, P. R. Falles, Wm. V. Leggett, David L. Robbins, P. H. Wilson, C. T. Moore and Francis Page, Inspectors.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

A large quarto volume, elegantly printed, has just been published, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, of the astronomical and meteorological observations made at the United States Naval Observatory during the year of 1867, with an appendix of reports on the observations of the total eclipse of the sun of Aug. 7, 1869, and among them that of Commodore B. F. SANDS, the Superintendent. The various phases of the eclipse are beautifully illustrated with cromlechs, and the instruments used by the several parties particularly described. There are many other matters of a scientific character in the volume.

LABOR AND SUBSISTENCE STATISTICS.

Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has addressed to the Assessor's office of Internal Revenue, a circular making inquiries in regard to the price of labor, cost of subsistence, the value of land, prices of farm stock, manufacturing and other industries, and facilities for transportation in each section of the country. Mr. YOUNG's report on labor and subsistence was issued during the last session of Congress, and has been in large demand and has been especially sought for as a source of information for intending emigrants. The object of the present inquiry is to furnish more extensive statistics for the benefit of this class of persons, and at the same time to bring the information down to the latest date.

OFFICIALS INVITED TO THE MARYLAND FAIR.

Today, a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Dr. SCHLEY, W. H. FALCONER, Col. DENNIS, Major BRENGLE, and CHARLES H. KEEFER, editor of the Frederick *Examiner*, arrived in this city, and called upon the President and members of the Cabinet for the purpose of inviting them to visit the agricultural fair to be held at Frederick, next week. The President thanked the Committee for their invitation, and promised to be present at the fair. The members of the Cabinet, the Mayor of Washington, the Commissioner of Agriculture, W. W. CORCORAN, and other distinguished gentlemen were invited, and will attend. The Marine Band will accompany the visitors from this city. While here the Committee were in charge of Secretary CRESWELL, who paid them every attention and courtesy.

DANISH CONSULS.

The President has recognized C. T. J. MOLLER as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Michigan, and R. E. HEIDE as Vice-Consul of Denmark for North Carolina.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. PINCKNEY as Assistant Bishop of Maryland took place today. The Bishops of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania took part in the ceremonies, in the presence of many witnesses.

Personal.

Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, and Hon. James M. Parsons, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown; Hon. J. M. Crapo, of Albany, and Dr. John Davis, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. R. Sloane, of Ohio; Hon. Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany; Hon. W. Hammond, of Washington; Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and Hon. C. R. Milliken, of Portland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. C. D. Yale, of New-Haven, and Hon. J. C. Underhill, of Albany, are at the Spingler House. Hon. T. J. Langdon, of Massachusetts; Hon. A. Wing, of Albany, and F. R. Loomis, of Connecticut, are at the Grand Hotel.

POLITICAL.

The Ring Alarmed at a Startling Discovery.

Controller Connolly's Appointment Thought to be Illegal.

Consequent Confusion in the Ranks of the Democracy.

A New Controller to be Elected in the Fall.

Important Meeting of the Republican General Committee.

THE RING ALARMED.

A Startling Discovery—Their Albany Legislation won't Hold Water—Amending the Charter Through the Tax Levy Decided Not to be Legal—A Controller to be Elected in December—Who Shall it Be?

In our review of the legislative tricks of the Tammany Ring, published in the TIMES of Thursday week, we showed how the Ring, after having induced many Republicans in the Legislature to vote for their charter, set to work immediately to violate all the promises they had made, and to annul many of the best features of the charter they had just adopted. Among other counts in our indictment, we called attention to the fact that they smuggled a clause into the Tax Levy making the office of the Controller of this City, which had always been an elective office, and was continued as such by their charter, subject to their control. The clause abolished the office of Controller as an elective office, and authorized the Mayor to appoint a Controller for the term of four years ending on the 1st of January, 1875. By this manœuvre they intended to make sure their grip upon the purse-strings of the City and at the same time prevent an overhauling of the accounts of the Controller's office and an exposure of their past robberies of the City treasury which they knew would take place in the event of the election, by the people, of an Anti-Ring man to that office. They did not dare to submit the proposition openly to the Legislature to make this radical change in the important office of Controller, but resorted to that never-failing budget of frauds—the City Tax Levy—and there inserted the clause above-mentioned, which passed through the Legislature during the last hours of the session, without the knowledge of a dozen members of either House. The iniquity was consummated, according to programme, by Mayor HALL, who proceeded forthwith to appoint RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, one of the Ring, to another four years' term of office. Everything was now lovely, and the "goose hung high." The Ring had got everything to suit them. All Departments of the City Government were under their control, and the funds in the City treasury were to be disbursed for four years to come by one of their own men. So highly elated was the Controller at the rich prospect ahead that, we are told, he immediately set to work to build a $350,000 palace on the grand Boulevard, corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, which should rival, if possible, the down-town establishment of "Boss TWEED." But alas for human calculations—especially the calculation of the wicked. Some prying, meddlesome lawyer has been nosing about among his musty old volumes of law, and has discovered, to the consternation of the Ring, that their carefully-constructed Legislative bucket won't hold water—that, in point of fact, it has no bottom. Legal lore for once coincides with common sense, and declares that the City Charter of New-York, which is the fundamental law of the Municipality, cannot be subverted, altered, or amended by a brief paragraph craftily smuggled into a Tax Levy. The office of Controller, say the lawyers, is still an elective office and must be filled, as the Charter provides, by the vote of the people at the coming election.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

This is the all-important question that the Ring are now puzzling their brains about. On first discovering the predicament they were placed in, the majority of the Ring were in favor of ignoring the opinion of the lawyers altogether, and holding on to the office in spite of the law. "Have we not got the Judges all on our side?" said they; "and will not they decide the case as we tell them to?" "True enough," interposed one of the gang, "that is so, as far as the City is concerned; but then there is the Court of Appeals; you recollect how they decided against us in that affair of the Board of Councilmen. I am not quite sure myself that this altering the City Charter through the Tax Levy is exactly the square thing—legally square, I mean." Various suggestions were made by different members of the Ring as to the best mode of relieving themselves from the dilemma; some suggesting that it would be best to run a candidate for Controller at the ensuing election anyhow, and if he should be elected, well and good; if not, then that they should fight the battle in the Courts, and give the people a taste of the "law's delay," as well as the "insolence of office." It has not yet been fully decided by the Ring, as we are informed, whether they will run a candidate for Controller or not. But whatever they may finally conclude to do, there is to be a candidate for Controller nominated and elected. He is to be a man of the people—a man whom everybody has heard of, and whom everybody respects; a man who will draw thousands of citizens to the polls who have not voted for years. That man is ANDREW H. GREEN, the man who, by his honest and economical management of the Central Park, had won the respect and confidence of honest men of all parties, but who, since the Ring got control of the Park, has been compelled to stand aside and see such men as PETER B. SWEENY and TOM FIELDS appropriate to themselves the honor and the credit which he had gained by years of toil. With Mr. GREEN as guardian of the City Treasury, our tax-payers will have some assurance that their money will not be squandered to enrich half a dozen members of a Ring, to subsidize a venal Press, and to support hordes of idle vagabonds throughout the State, whose only business is to perpetuate the power of this self-same Ring. They will be allowed to know what is done with their money, who draw pay from the City Treasury, how much they draw and what it is for, all of which is carefully concealed from them by the present Controller. The "pay-rolls" of the City will be open to the inspection of the public, and the quarterly reports of the condition of the Department, which have not been published for two years and a half, will once more see the light. It is high time there was an overhauling of the records of the Controller's office, and Mr. GREEN is just the man to do it.

We understand that there is to be a mass-meeting in Wall-street on Monday next to take into consideration this and other matters connected with the management of our City Government, and every man who desires a reform in Municipal affairs should make it a point to be present.

CONNOLLY'S PROMISES.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Quære," asks what proof we have that Controller CONNOLLY promised to appoint Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW as one of the Republican Tax Commissioners instead of NATHANIEL SANDS. Our proof is the statements of men to whom the promise was made. It will be time enough to give their names when Mr. CONNOLLY denies that he made the promise. The fact was stated by us incidentally, and was in no way essential to the argument of the article in which it appeared. But since "Quære" deems the point one of importance, we will now state further that not only did Mr. CONNOLLY promise to appoint Mr. DEPEW, but that, had it been known that Mr. SANDS was to be the man selected, the law creating the new Board of Tax Commissioners would never have passed a Republican Legislature. Mr. SANDS at the time was not known as a Republican, or in any way identified with the Republican Party—and God forbid that he ever should be.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The World has the following:

"The Naturalization law passed by Congress is nothing more nor less than Know-nothingism in a new form. It strikes indiscriminately at all who were born abroad."

Now, why don't the *World* print the "Naturalization" law, as it calls it, which was framed at the last session of Congress, and let its readers see what it is? It knows perfectly well that Congress has passed no "Naturalization law," but simply a law to prevent frauds in naturalization, and in illegal voting. The law imposes no "new requirements" whatever upon foreigners seeking to become citizens. It simply requires them to comply with the legal forms which have always existed. Any honest alien who has a right to naturalization will find no difficulty in getting his papers. It is only the dishonest native Democrat, who seeks to induce the unnaturalized citizen to commit perjury and forgery, that objects to the law.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican General Committee—Important Action—Republicans Holding Office under Tammany to be Excluded from Nominating Conventions.

The Republican General Committee met last night at No. 697 Broadway, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, presiding. There was a good deal of "piping" before the Committee was called to order. There were charges made by some of the delegates that Police Commissioners MANIERRE and SMITH had several Policemen present in citizens' clothing, but Commissioner MANIERRE denied the report, and said that he recognized but one such in the room, and acknowledged the right of any of them, while in citizens' clothes, to enter public meetings as other citizens.

The meeting having come to order, the roll was called, and when the Secretary came to the Seventh District, a report was offered in regard to the differences in this District. On motion, its reading was postponed until the close of the roll-call. It was then brought up and the action of the State Committee, appointing Mr. HUGH GARDNER as umpire, and that gentleman's report of the terms agreed upon between the rival organizations, was read and accepted, and the delegates, headed by JOHN D. LAWSON, were admitted. Mr. LAWSON having stated that the District Association had organized with Mr. CLARK President, Mr. T. B. STEWART dissented, and expressed his disbelief in the statement. This brought a remark from Mr. LAWSON, for which Mr. STEWART called him to order for using ungentlemanly language.

Mr. F. MANIERRE then presented the report of the Executive Committee in regard to the holding of primaries throughout the City and County on the 12th inst. The County Convention is then to meet at Republican Head-quarters on the 14th, the Congressional Conventions in their respective districts on the 17th, the Assembly Conventions in their respective district head-quarters on the 18th, and the ward or school Conventions on the 19th.

Before adopting the report, Mr. SPENCER offered the following, which was adopted by a vote of 75 to 63:

Resolved, That the secretaries of the respective associations attest the various certificates of election, and act with the inspectors appointed by the Presidents as inspectors of the elections.

There was a marked discrepancy in the count of the vote by the two secretaries, Messrs. COACHMAN and A. BROWN, JR., the former giving 75 in the affirmative and 60 in the negative, the latter 69 in the affirmative and 71 in the negative.

This called Mr. SPENCER to his feet, and he moved for the expulsion of the Secretary, ABRAHAM BROWN, Jr., a Tammany politician and officeholder who has frequently made such mistakes, and it was time, he (SPENCER) thought, to settle this matter now.

The Chair announced the correct count, and declared the resolution carried. This, however, did not quiet the Committee, and Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH rose and remarked that Mr. BROWN was in the habit of making such mistakes, and it was due to himself and to this committee that he give some explanation of his conduct. The Secretary attempted by saying that he counted the yeas for the nays, and vice versa. This appeared so lame that the Committee laughed outright.

The importance of Mr. SPENCER's resolution will be seen when it is remembered that heretofore the Presidents of the respective associations appointed three inspectors and certified the election of delegates to the Convention. As some of those gentlemen are supposed to be in the service of Tammany, the Secretaries who hold the books and rolls are now set to watch the others, and to see that none but true Republicans are elected delegates.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE offered the following as an additional clause to the Executive Committee's report:

Resolved, That in any nominating Convention which shall meet under authority of the Republican Central Committee, no person shall be eligible as a delegate who directly or indirectly holds an appointment under the Democratic City Government.

Mr. GRIDLEY added an amendment that no Republican vote for a Democrat for any office.

Mr. DUGANNE would not accept this amendment. He thought that his own resolution was sufficiently clear and strong, and this Committee was fully competent to see that Democrats are not admitted to any of the nominating Conventions.

Mr. WM. A. DARLING moved to lay the amendment on the table, but as this would have carried the original resolution with it, it was withdrawn.

Mr. E. D. SMITH, speaking to the resolution and amendment, said that there might be circumstances which would enable or compel Republicans to hold positions under Tammany Hall, and he knew that there were men in the room holding such positions. But they were as true Republicans and as patriotic as any others, and had done the party good service. Still they are out of place in a Republican Convention. He (SMITH) had no rancor in his heart against any man; but he loved the Republican Party, and he knew that it suffered when Tammany men appear in its conventions. Tammany Republicans cannot vote as independently as they should in such places, and such men should not be in Republican nominating Conventions, nor give their votes to any Democrat of the old or young party. [Cheers.] Unless a man breaks away from this party he was opposed to voting for him. The man who is in the Tammany Democratic Party is in Cymerian darkness, but those who have had light enough to become young Democrats and yet vote for JOHN T. HOFFMAN, he had no respect for them at all. The Republicans should constitute their Conventions of men who don't belong to either the venerable or the juvenile Democracy, but who are black Republicans to the core. [Great applause.]

Mr. JOHN FITCH wanted peace and harmony and union with the Young Democracy, so that the State might be carried for WOODFORD and KAUFMAN. The contest will be sharp enough, and they should not turn any man out of the party who can consistently remain in it. BILL TWEED must have these Republican office-holders in the conventions and in the General Committee, and if he cannot have them there they lose their places. It would not be right to take the bread and butter out of their mouths, and he (FITCH) wanted to save those men.

Col. DUGANNE said that year after year he had faithfully worked for the Republican Party and voted its tickets, but he was invariably led as one to the shambles to be slaughtered by Tammany butchers—sold out by so-called leaders of the Republican Party. But his eyes had been opened and he now wanted a stop put to this business if it could be done. As no man can serve God and mammon, so neither can one serve the Republican Party faithfully and hold office under Tammany. No matter who opposes Tammany, he was with the opponents to save the Republican ticket in the State, and the ballot-boxes in the City. He sympathized with the office-holders, but called upon them to rally round the flag.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE opposed the amendment and moved to lay it on the table, but withdrew it again and called for the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of 75 to 54. Mr. GRIDLEY's amendment was then lost by 73 to 67.

Mr. SPENCER, speaking then to the original resolution, said that this bugaboo about Tammany cutting off Republican heads unless they did as the "Ring" ordered, reminded him of the nursery tale of "Fee, fi, fo, fum." He was not afraid of it, and would not vote for the old or the young Democracy—for men who burned orphan asylums and threw negroes into the North and East Rivers. [Applause.] He was opposed, nevertheless, to Col. DUGANNE's resolution. He denied that the men attacked by it are in the pay of Tammany. They voted for the City charter under the idea and with the assurance that the City was to have a good and stable government, but they are as good Republicans today as those who attack them. [Tremendous applause.] He would not coalesce with any Democrats, but if he was to do so it would be with the regulars, and not with the guerrillas, who have been spewed out of Tammany. When Tammany sent troops to the South during the war, these stayed home and preached treason. [Great applause.]

Col. DUGANNE, seeing that the discussion was growing warm, asked unanimous consent to withdraw his resolution, which was denied, and to enable the yeas and nays to be taken on it, those persons in the room not delegates were ordered to the rear, and about fifty retired. The report of the Executive Committee and Col. DUGANNE's resolution were then adopted. But immediately after Judge WHITE moved a reconsideration so as to change the time of holding the Convention and primaries, which were then fixed in the order above given, for the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d insts., after which the Committee adjourned.

First Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club.

A regular weekly meeting of the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the First Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 122 West Broadway. An eloquent address was delivered by Mr. FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, upon the issues involved in the present campaign. The Speaker concluded with an appeal to all true Republicans to stand by the polls, and see that no fraudulent votes are cast at the next election. The duty of the hour, he said, was to bring back the Empire State to the glorious sisterhood that will cast their electoral votes for the re-election of Gen. GRANT, and that in the conflict harmonious action would insure a victory in November. All individual animosities should be buried for the general good. The question was grander than that of even sustaining the Administration. It was whether a republican form of government should last, and every freeman should stand by his birthright. Mr. GEDNEY was loudly applauded. At the close of his speech the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for the ticket.

The Colored Republicans—Enthusiastic Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Colored Republican Association was held last evening in the basement of Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. This association numbers about 375 enrolled members, and there are 401 colored votes in the ward. Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN presided, and there was a large attendance of colored men; a few whites taking part in the meeting. A small number of white rowdies entered the room during the proceedings and attempted to disturb the meeting by loud talk, but the colored men paid no attention to them, conducting themselves with great forbearance considering the aggravating circumstances. One white man, with a wooden leg, stumped forward during a pause in the proceedings and called for three cheers for THEODORE ALLEN, which were not given.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. F. D. CURTISS, who proceeded to show what the colored men owed to the Republican Party, and what the Democracy had done in antagonism to the efforts of the Republicans to elevate and free the colored race. The party of progress had fought slavery as long as it existed, and finally succeeded in destroying it. The Republican Party was organized to do battle with that accursed blot upon the country, and they had fought the good fight nobly and successfully. Now the four millions of men who were slaves were free; they were elevated from a condition which was only equal to the beasts of the field, to one which made them men, and this was owing to the efforts of the Republican Party. The Democrats opposed this emancipation with all their strength, but were defeated in the end. The speaker then proceeded to set forth the acts of the Republicans in accomplishing the emancipation of the slaves, the measures taken to enable them to fight under the banner of freedom, and when the war was ended the legislation which was influenced solely by the Republicans, which gave colored men not only civil rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but political rights under the Fifteenth Amendment. He warned his hearers to pay no heed to the declarations of Democrats who would make them believe that the Democratic Party had ever been friendly to the colored race. He concluded by telling a story of a colored man who was once called upon to testify against another colored man who was accused of stealing chickens. The witness was to bear witness against his neighbor, but finally being pushed for an answer, he said, "Well now, massa, if I was a chicken and that fellar was around, I'd roost mighty high." The story was greeted with shouts of laughter, and the audience saw the point, and will doubtless roost high when the Democrats seek to win their votes.

Addresses were made by Mr. MOSES JOHNSON, (white,) GEO. W. FRANCIS, (colored,) President of the Eighth Ward Colored Woodford and Kaufman Club, and by Mr. FREEMAN, President of the Fourteenth Ward Colored Republicans.

Political Brevities.

Hon. S. D. JARRARD was yesterday nominated for Senator by the Republicans of Middlesex County, N. J.

The Burlington County (New-Jersey) Republicans have nominated HENRY J. ILICK for Senator.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club, No. 18, was held at No. 453 Fourth-avenue, last evening. Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR presided, and Messrs. JAMES B. HUNT and CHAS. S. GRANT, acted as Secretaries. Addresses were made by Gen. JAMES F. HALL and others, indorsing the nominations of WOODFORD and KAUFMAN. Mr. WILLIAM H. POPE, the reader, also recited "Sheridan's Ride."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish Republicans of the Second District, under the auspices of the Irish Republican Association, was held last evening at head-quarters, No. 181 Chatham-street. Addresses on the issues of the campaign were delivered by the Chairman, PATRICK MACK, JOHN MCCUE and others. A committee was appointed to devise measures for a grand ratification meeting of the Irish residents of the district.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Efforts to Obtain Recognition in the Massachusetts Republican Convention—Remarks of Mrs. Livermore in Full.

At the Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the question of woman's suffrage was introduced by the offering of the resolution which follows by CHARLES W. SLACK, the editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Massachusetts is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their patriotic devotion to the cause of liberty; that we rejoice in the action of the recent Legislature in making women eligible as officers of the State; that we thank Gov. CLAFLIN for having appointed women to important political trusts; and that we are heartily in favor of the enfranchisement of women, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of the women of Massachusetts find direct expression at the ballot-box.

Judge RUSSELL, Collector of the Port of Boston, followed with the following:

Resolved, That there is no logical or reasonable answer to the claim of suffrage and civil equality for women; that the subject is not to be treated with ridicule or sarcasm; and that when the women of the State or nation demand equal political rights, those rights must be granted and secured by constitutional amendments.

Mrs. LIVERMORE, of Melrose, then arose and was recognized by the Chairman. Her name was received with applause, and in answer to loud calls from the members she went to the platform, and addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: At a meeting of the friends of woman suffrage, held in Boston at Tremont Temple, on Thursday, Sept. 29, the following was prepared, put into the hands of a State Central Committee, and I am instructed to present it to this body today. With the permission of the President I will read it.

To the Republican Convention of the State of Massachusetts: The undersigned, having been appointed a State Central Committee by the friends of woman suffrage assembled in convention at Tremont Temple, in Boston, on the 29th day of September, 1870, are instructed by and in behalf of said Convention, to lay before your honorable body the following memorial, with a copy of the resolutions of said Convention attached:

We respectfully represent, That in violation of the bill of Rights of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which expressly affirms that "all power resides originally in the people, and is derived from them," the women of Massachusetts—one-half of the entire people—are excluded from political power.

That, in violation of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," all the women of Massachusetts are governed without consent.

That, in violation of the fundamental principle of representative government, that "taxation without representation is tyranny," every woman in Massachusetts who is the owner of property is taxed without representation, and has no voice in the amount or expenditure of the taxes she is compelled to pay.

We, therefore, respectfully request that this Convention of the Republican Party, which has abolished political distinctions on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, will declare itself, by resolution, opposed to political distinction on account of sex, and in favor of so amending our State Constitution as to extend suffrage to women on the same terms and qualifications as are prescribed for men.

(Signed,)

Julia Ward Howe, Jacob M. Manning, M. D., Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Margaret W. Campbell, Jesse H. Jones, George H. Vibbert, Mary A. Livermore, Wm. G. Gordon, Seth Hunt, James Freeman Clarke, Eliphs Spooner—Woman Suffrage State Central Committee.

[Appended to the paper was a copy of the resolutions adopted by the recent Woman Suffrage Convention.]

Mrs. LIVERMORE, after reading the memorial inquired of the President whether it would be in order for her to make a few remarks to the Convention, and having received an affirmative reply, addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I wish you to observe that this memorial aims at nothing more than obtaining the equality of women with men and a recognition of it. We plant ourselves firmly upon the platform which you have established, which you have vindicated by the force of arms, and which, under the leadership of the great God, who has ever stood behind our country in the past and overshadowed it, you have carried forward to a successful issue. We do not ask that you shall lift women up over your heads; we do not ask that you shall oust men from any places and put women into them. We only ask you to carry out to its logical sequence your own declaration, and place us upon the same political platform of equality with yourselves. That is all. If this body were a Democratic body we could urge no very strong claim to it; for during the last fifteen years the women of this State and of this country have worked steadily in their line, with all their might, and with a baptism of the soul from God, for the advancement of the Republican Party. [Applause.] From the days of 1856, when the ringing cry of the Republican Party was "John and Jessie," the women have stood beside it—the majority of the women of this State and of this nation. Twenty years ago we commenced actively agitating the matter of the enfranchisement of women, but when the country was plunged into trouble, and when we found that you were assailed by one portion of it, we immediately held our claims in abeyance, and said, first of all, let us help these men who are our husbands, brothers, fathers and sons—for we are married into the Republican Party—let us help to maintain the integrity of the country in the attack on its national existence, and then bring forward our claims again. We stood by you all through the anti-slavery struggle, carrying all the power we had with us, and when the war came, and you came to us, and touched us in the most vital manner possible, entering our homes, and our friends asking us to favor the enlistment of men into the army, to give up our sons, and our fathers and our brothers, our white lips said, "Yes; go, and God be with you"—although our hearts hung back. Then, gentlemen, while we favored the recruiting of the armies, and the enlistment of these true men into it, and bade them good-bye cheerfully, knowing that to many of us there would be no future unclouded with sorrow, and that we had to take our leave of them for the last time, till God brought us face to face with them on the white hills of heaven. We then set to work to keep the communication between these husbands, brothers and fathers, and ourselves, bright and warm. We established the Sanitary Commission. We put ourselves at the service of the medical department and the country, and said: "Since first of all you have asked of us that grandest service, that greatest giving, there is nothing now that you can ask of us that we shall withhold." You have asked of all of us our hearts and got them; now we give you our head, money, labor, sacrifice, consecration, anywhere. We women piled up, during the war, twenty-four millions of dollars, by sacrifice and hard work. By our ingenuity we carried forward great mammoth fairs, which yielded, in instances, a million dollars each. More than that, we made ourselves aliens in our own homes. Our husbands and children said, "If you have a power to aid in the army, and can help the country, go; you need not trouble yourselves about us." With my own hands, commissioned by DOROTHEA DIX, to give the details to nurses in the Northwest, where I was then living, and where I have lived for fifteen years, I wrote out the details of some eight hundred women who were sent out as the workers in hospitals, on ships and battle-fields, and everywhere. Many of them, a large number of them, never came back. They lie in the South, which is billowy with the graves of men. The graves of women are among them, and when the war ended, very many who had overworked, whose love for country and devotion to liberty had overtaxed their systems, sank from overwork, and today they are not living. The places that knew them know them no more. The Republican Party immediately recognised the new work, took up the new work left upon their hands, and determined that the colored people must have the ballot; and when a convention spoke for women suffrage and the ballot, and said that the colored man ought not to have the ballot until women were enfranchised, the country rebuked them, and we then said we still hold our claims in abeyance until the black men are brought up to the level of the white race. And when we could not persuade ourselves that it was right for us to wait longer we came together in a Convention at Cleveland, larger than this. We organized with HENRY WARD BEECHER as President, and we said, "We can afford to wait: we have the eternal truth of God under our feet. We see victory from afar, and so no delay hinders us, no defeat injures our cause. Gentlemen, there is nothing today, to hinder you from introducing women into your political habitation. It has been built so high and broad and capacious that if the women of the country are all admitted there is room enough for them. They are not ambitious in the sense in which gentlemen use the word. We do not care who goes to the Legislature, we do not care who goes to Congress, whether men or women. We do not care who have a voice in their election, for when the women are taxed, as they are in this country, on five hundred millions of property—only one hundred less than was owned in slaves at the beginning of the war—we feel that we have a right to representation. When we are classed with fools and lunatics and paupers, we have a right to rebel against it, and we should not be your wives, mothers and sisters if we did not. As you have stretched out your hand, and through the red cloud of war have lifted the black men of the South on to the platform of equality with yourselves, we ask you now, in this time of peace, to simply extend your hand courteously and gallantly, and elevate woman by your side. You cannot, gentlemen, afford longer to ignore us. I mean no menace by it. I mean only that we have at least grown with the growth of the whole civilized world, until today the women of the world are a power. They have heard the voice of God saying to them, "Come up out of your graves and live"—and the world over they are coming up, walking still wrapped in their grave clothes, some not seeing clearly, but all asking recognition. You cannot afford to do without us. You have reason for fear if today you give us the cold shoulder; not because we are in antagonism, or shall get into any conflict, but because the strongest body that has ever yet lived cannot afford to ignore the truth of God; because today, everywhere the world over, in the West, abroad in India, Germany, France, everywhere, women are coming up asking this recognition; and because the time is not far distant when they will obtain it. Look at our own country. See how it has been racked as by a traveling volcano—these women's conventions that signify something, that are carried on by women. Because today, everywhere the world over, in Germany, France, and in all Europe, women are coming to ask a recognition of their rights. See how it has been for the last two years. Look at Wyoming; look at Utah. Utah has enfranchised the women. Through the efforts of the women of that Territory the great reform was carried on, and the Territory was carried for the Republicans by 2,000 majority. I was living in Wyoming when the reform was initiated, and I speak on authority. If the Wyoming women had been asked to vote on this question they would probably have rejected it. If you today pass a resolution indorsing the woman suffrage movement, and I pray God you may, you may expect to be laughed at by some of your old acquaintances when you get home, for women are still beneficiaries of men. The women of Wyoming might have voted down the woman suffrage resolution overwhelmingly, but the Democrats inaugurated the movement and carried it, and gave to woman the right of franchise. What was the result? The women came together and said: "Since we desire purity in legislation more than anything else, we will all vote for the best men." The Democrats have been very unfortunate in the selection of candidates, and although the women of the Territory were under obligations to give their votes to the regular Democratic candidates, yet, in the face of all this they said, "We cannot vote for this man or that man, because he is an immoral man, and we must vote for the men whose names are on the Republican ticket," and in the last election the republican vote was carried by 3,000 majority. There is an answer to the great objection that women do not want the ballot. That is not the question. You did not ask the colored man if he wanted the ballot. You did not wait until the colored people demanded the franchise; and shall women wait until there is an overwhelming majority in their favor? We sent 200,000 names to the Legislature last year; we had our leader and our champions; but it did not amount to a row of pins. That, gentlemen, is not the question. Is it right to give women the ballot? It does not concern you whether women want to vote or not. Your duty is plain. I am talking to men who stand for principle; who consider principle of enough authority to wade through blood and war for it, marching over the bodies of a million dead men to win it. I appeal to you from the words of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution of our State, of the Bible itself, to grant our request. I think, under them, I have the right to put in my claim. And let me say that we cannot take the advice of the Boston *Journal* to the friends of woman suffrage when it says, "Ladies, if the Republican Convention promises you a very little amendment, take it, believing it is a good deal." We cannot do it. We ask you to indorse us wholly and entirely. We have had some little experience already, and we know where our power is. Don't condemn us to run to the Democratic Party, which will take us up if you do not. Let us come to you and be received by you and our rights recognized. Do you not know that by the laws of the Commonwealth it will be three years before we can take advantage of our rights and vote. Today there is before the Supreme Court of the United States a case which, if decided righteously, will carry this matter right away. Mrs. MYRA BRADWELL, educated as a lawyer, having submitted to the most rigid examination, and being questioned and cross-questioned, came out triumphantly. She then immediately applied to the Supreme Court of Illinois for a license to practice law. Being a married woman she had no right under the law to make contracts; the husband and wife being one. She urged her case, and made an argument to the Court so undeniable that the Supreme Court had to go to the wall, and fell back on the old common law. Mrs. BRADWELL retained MATT CARPENTER as her counsel, and has brought the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, claiming that by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution she is a citizen of the United States, and consequently enjoys the rights of the citizens, one of which is the practice of the law and carrying on the business of an advocate. Upon that decision much depends, and it is for the men of Massachusetts to lead in the matter, in this great work of liberty. It was the volunteers of Massachusetts who awoke the world to liberty; it was the blood of Massachusetts which baptized this people in undergoing liberty; and it is for Massachusetts to lead in this great reform. You have nothing to fear. We are your allies. We want to continue to work with you in the future as we have in the past.

Mr. LIVERMORE closed by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the time has come when the Declaration of Independence should be applied equally to both sexes; that our Constitution and laws should be so amended as to remove political distinctions on account of sex, and to extend suffrage to the women of Massachusetts on the same terms and qualifications as are prescribed for men.

Mr. BIRD, of Walpole, presented a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Massachusetts, having aided in abolishing political distinctions on account of race, should now, in consistency with its principles, provide to abolish political distinctions on account of sexes, and to establish in this Commonwealth a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, upon the basis of impartial suffrage for men and women.

The memorial and several resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and were not seen or heard of again. During the afternoon LUCY STONE made a speech in favor of woman's suffrage, and so, also, did Mr. ROBINSON, Secretary of the House of Representatives, who is known as "Warrington."

Congressional Nominations.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 6.—The Republican Convention of the Twenty-eighth District was held here today, and nominated, for Congress, FREEMAN CLARKE for the long term and CHARLES H. HOLMES for the short term.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—The Fifth District Republican Convention, held in this city yesterday, nominated for Congress Col. ISHAM S. FANNIN, of Morgan County, long term, and THOMAS P. BEARD, colored, of Richmond, short term.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Republicans of the Second District of Iowa yesterday nominated A. R. COTTON, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, for the full Congressional term, and Senator WOLF to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. WM. SMYTH.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. WOODFORD will speak at Oneida, today, Friday.

The campaign has been opened in Kansas. Joint discussions have been arranged by the opposing candidates.

Gov. BLAISDELL, of Nevada, will retire from political life at the close of his term of office.

WILLIAM F. WRIGHT is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Georgia District.

PERRY MERCER, of Howard County, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District.

A Temperance Convention at Fond du Lac, Wis., has nominated CHARLES BURCHARD, of Beaver Dam, for Congress from the South District.

JOHN H. SELKREG has been renominated by the Republicans, for the 5th time, for member of Assembly from Tompkins County. The Binghamton *Republican* thinks that he will be the choice of his party for Speaker.

JOHN BROWN is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Tennessee. JOHN YOUNG BROWN has been nominated by several meetings as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri is J. GRATZ BROWN.

The Liberal Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth Missouri District, JAMES J. BLAIR, is said to be one of the most eloquent speakers in the State. The *Democrat* thinks that "he is a much abler and more deserving man than Mr. HEYWARD, the McClurg candidate."

The attempt to defeat the renomination of Hon. GENNERY TWICHELL in the Third Massachusetts Congressional District, according to the Worcester *Spy*, has been laid aside. "It was started," says that journal, "in order to give the nomination to Mr. E. W. MORTON; but those who started it, did not get the support they expected. Mr. MORTON has written a letter for publication, declaring that he is no longer a candidate for the nomination."

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of Memorial Hall—The Procession—The Address of Hon. E. R. Hoar—Hymn by Oliver Wendell Holmes—Other Interesting Exercises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.

The corner-stone of the new Memorial Hall, on the College grounds at Cambridge, was laid today with impressive ceremonies and in the presence of a distinguished company of visitors, among whom were Major-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, of the United States Army; Commodore STEADMAN, of the United States Navy; His Excellency Gov. CLAFLIN, Senators SUMNER and WILSON, the Mayor and members of the City Government of Cambridge. The Alumni of the College and all other gentlemen specially invited to be present assembled at Gore Hall at 11 o'clock, and half an hour afterward the procession, numbering near a thousand persons, moved through a portion of the College grounds to the Delta in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Chief of Cambridge Police, F. M. Stimson.
Germania Band, twenty pieces.
Chief Marshal Henry Lee and Aids.
President of the Association of the Alumni, Hon. William Gray, and the orator of the day, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar.
Chaplains of the Day, Rev. Thos. Hill, D. D., and Rev. Phillips Brooks.
Committee of Fifty, headed by their Chairman, Hon. John G. Palfrey, and Chairman of the Building Committee, Henry B. Rogers.
Trustees of the Sanders Fund.
Architects of Memorial Hall, Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt.
President Eliot and Ex-President Walker, of Harvard University.
Board of Fellows of the University.
Hon. J. H. Clifford and Board of Overseers of the University.
His Excellency Gov. Claflin, and Gen. Walcutt, Gen. Chamberlain, Surgeon-Gen. Dale, and others of the Governor's staff.
His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Tucker and Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham.
Hon. Charles Sumner and Hon. Henry Wilson, Senators from Massachusetts.
Present and past officers of Government and instructors in the University.
Representatives of students who fell in the war of the rebellion.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy, including Major-Gen. George G. Meade, Commodore Steadman, Commander of the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Gen. Foster, Gen. Barstow, of Gen. Meade's staff, and others.
Other military guests, including officers of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and volunteer officers who served in the war of the rebellion, specially invited.
Subscribers to the Memorial Fund not of the Harvard Alumni.
Sheriff Kimball, of Middlesex, and Mayor Harding, and other officers of the City Government of Cambridge.
Students of Harvard College who served in the army and navy during the war of the rebellion, numbering about fifty.
Alumni of Harvard College in the order of their classes.
Undergraduates in the order of their classes.

The exercises at the tent opened with music and the singing of LUTHER's psalm "A Mighty Fortress is our God," by the chorus of the Handel and Haydn Society. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D., then offered prayer, after which Prof. HENRY B. ROGERS delivered the report of the Building Committee, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have the honor and the pleasure to report to you that the foundation walls of this edifice—so loudly called for, so long delayed, with whose every stone will forever be bound up a sentiment dear to us all—have been properly and securely laid, and are now ready to receive their corner-stone. And, Sir, to this report I will only venture to add, in behalf of the Building Committee, the hope and the prayer in which, I doubt not, all here present will join, that upon these foundations may soon rise a building which shall be an ornament and a convenience to the University, and a fitting memorial of those never-to-be-forgotten sons of Harvard, who, in an hour of peril, heard their country's call and sacrificed their lives in its service.

The report of the Committee was then submitted by Hon. JOHN G. PALFREY, and replied to by Hon. WM. GRAY, the President of the Alumni Association.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone then began. First, there was music by the band, and then the entire assembly sang the following hymn, written for the occasion by Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, to the tune of the Russian National Hymn:

Not with the anguish of hearts that are breaking
Come we as mourners to weep for our dead;
Grief in our hearts has grown weary with aching,
Green is the turf where our tears we have shed.

While o'er their marbles the mosses are creeping,
Stealing each name and its record away,
Give their proud story to Memory's keeping,
Shrined in the temple we hallow today.

Hushed are the battle-fields, ended their marches,
Deaf are their ears to the drum-beat of morn—
Rise from the sod, ye fair columns and arches!
Tell their bright deeds to the ages unborn!

Emblem and legend may fade from the portal,
Keystone may crumble, and pillar may fall;
They were the builders whose work is immortal,
Crowned with the dome that is over us all!

Hon. E. R. HOAR, late Attorney-General of the United States then delivered an address, of which the following is an abstract:

It has seemed good to the Alumni and friends of Harvard College to erect a durable monument to the sons of Harvard who fell in the late rebellion. They have been already commemorated in the Harvard Biographies. In 1865, at the close of the war, the College welcomed her returning sons who came back from many a hard-fought field and blood-stained deck, and crowned them with her benediction. No one will ever forget that occasion. Each had his honorable distinction, while to all alike belonged a common glory that the country was saved, and that they had helped to save her. With welcome and praises for the living were mingled tender memories of the dead. But for those who had not only trusted and lived in, but died for that freedom which we now enjoy, it was thought that something endurable should be erected. A monument in the College grounds was first proposed, and met with general favor. But how to inscribe the names was the question, and the practical answer found is the cause of our assembling here today. THUCYDIDES tells us that the Athenians always buried in the fairest suburbs of the cities all who fell in the wars, except those who fell at Marathon. They, for higher distinction, were buried where they fell. There are sons of Harvard who have such graves; there can be no more honorable burial. Where should a soldier be buried but where he fell? The war is fast passing into history. Our memorial is of the inconquerable spirit of heroic deeds, and our design is to place the names of the heroes in a permanent manner among the cherished objects of the institutions. The College seems to be in a new era, and to meet the wants for room it has been determined to make the monument in the form of a memorial hall. On one side is to be the theatre, on the other the larger picture hall, and between them both is the memorial hall, the heart of the College, around which shall cluster all her dearest associations. The money was raised by subscription, and few subscriptions there are which are the outflowing of affection. The laying of corner-stones seems to be in some sort the business of a university. The two mottoes successively placed upon the College seal, *Veritas* and *Christo et ecclesiæ*, indicate the first lesson that Harvard seeks to teach, and next the public duty, the devotion of all powers to the benefit of mankind. The idea which she would set before them is found in the sentence, "The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever." And so the stately building we raise shall stand to attest for the College the belief that man was not created for his own pleasure, but to live bravely and uprightly, walking in the ways of truth and duty. Our wisest scholars were those who earliest learned this noble lesson, and we inscribe their names in the highest place of honor in order to stimulate those who come after them. Let it not be thought we are unmindful of others. I am glad to learn that monuments are going up all over the country. America is rich in heroes, and like other blessings, God seems to have sent them broadcast over the country. It is still a satisfaction to know that the University, which is the oldest in the land, has not been behind other colleges in patriotic zeal. There are about 600 of the Alumni who served in the war; of these, ninety-six died before the war closed; sixty-nine by violence, of whom sixty-three fell in battle. None of the great leaders in the war are to be found in our list, neither GRANT nor SHERMAN or MEADE, (cheers,) we have adopted him—nor SHERIDAN, nor THOMAS, nor MCPHERSON nor SCHOFIELD, but there were many in whom the chiefs confided, and for whom the leaders spoke high praise. There were those among them who rose to high rank, and whom death did not prevent from taking the front in battle. "I do not think there was a quality," said SHERIDAN, "that I could have added to LOWELL." He was the perfection of a man and a soldier." No memorial is more national, and none has been projected on a grander scale than that we are inaugurating today. The orator paid special honor to several most prominent of the fallen, and hearty applause followed each name. Our armies, continued he, were not an ignorant mob, as some European gentleman imagined, and infused as deeply into the armies as into the people itself were the intelligent and educated men who knew what they were fighting for. Better than any poor words of mine, permit me to read a few words of theirs, said the speaker, and he concluded by reading extracts from the letters of LOWELL, and the will of Col. PORTER, of Niagara. Who can deny that those we seek to commemorate were the flower of the nation? To those who were their comrades in arms belongs the first place in this commemoration. Your best recompense will be the knowledge of what you have done; the deed is greater than the word. He closed with an eloquent expression of the objects of the hall and tribute to the memory of the fallen heroes.

The chorus from the oratorio of "St. Peter" was sung at the close of Judge HOAR's address, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. HILL, former President of the College, terminated the exercises.

OAKHAM.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MLLE. VENETA IN "DEBORAH."

MOSENTHAL's drama, in four acts, called "Deborah," and already known in this country under the title of "Leah," was acted last night at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. Mlle. VENETA strengthened the good effect of her first appearance in "Mary Stuart," by embodying *Deborah* with all requisite passion, and by giving the curse in the third act with great impressiveness. She was recalled several times. The drama will be repeated on Saturday evening. To-night Mme. SEEBACH will play in "Jane Eyre," Mlle. VENETA appearing also. There will be a matinée performance on Saturday, when "Mary Stuart" is to be given.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The best company of character-dancers that has visited this country in late years, is now entertaining the frequenters of Wood's Museum. The KIRALFY family and their associates appear there in Hungarian ballets, of which the one they are now figuring in, called "Magyar Csardas," is a very fair representative. IMRI and BOLOSSY KIRALFY, and their sister HANIOLA, are naturally the central attractions of the troupe, and their special *divertissements* are not only very cleverly executed, but are altogether out of the line made disagreeably familiar by commonplace fairy spectacles and burlesque performances. This week and next will afford the play-goer the final opportunities to applaud these artists, who intend at the close of their engagement to return to Europe. It should be borne in mind that two representations, one in the afternoon and another in the evening, take place daily at Wood's.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.—Surplus stamped receipts and checks bought by DAVID H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BAKER—GISBURNE.—On the 5th instant, at the Church of the Atonement, South Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. Hyde, W. DE GROVE BAKER, of Nashville, Tenn., to ELLA E., daughter of Philos Gisburne, Esq., of South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tennessee papers please copy.

BARBOUR—TIRRILL.—At the Church of the Ascension, Oct. 4, 1870, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D.D., WM. G. BARBOUR, of New-York, to JULIA, daughter of Oakes Tirrill, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DAVIS—MITCHELL.—In New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 5, at St. Paul's Church, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, assisted by the Rector, Rev. Francis Bobdell, Dr. G. PIERREPONT DAVIS, of Hartford, to Miss ELISE L. MITCHELL, of New-Haven.

HUNTTING—VAN SYCKEL.—At Perryville, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. James M. Huntting, assisted by Rev. John Ewing, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING, Jr., of Melville, L. I., and H. LOUISA VAN SYCKEL, daughter of Elijah Van Syckel, Esq.

LIVINGSTON—FOX.—At the Callendar House, Tivoli, on the Hudson, Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Father Preston, LOUIS LIVINGSTON to ALICE MAUD, youngest daughter of the late Samuel M. Fox, of New-York.

POWELL—MILES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 6, 1870, by Rev. Andrew Longacre, CALVIN C. POWELL to EMMA L. MILES, all of New-York.

WOOLSEY—SMYTHE.—On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Aspinwall, assisted by Rev. John Cotton Smith, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, Jr., to FANNIE M., daughter of Henry A. Smythe, all of this City.

WILDEY—CHESEBROUGH.—At the Church of the Incarnation, Tuesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Henry E. Montgomery, PIERRE W. WILDEY to ANNA, eldest daughter of Robert J. Chesebrough.

DIED.

BULL.—At Campbell Hall, New-York, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, 1870, RICHARD HENRY, eldest son of Prof. R. H. and Mary Ann Bull, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 340 West 4th-st., on Saturday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EBBOLSHEIMER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday last, MAX E. EBBOLSHEIMER.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 7th, at 2 P. M., from No. 116 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

BERGER.—At Mechanicville, N. Y., Sept. 22, Mrs. CATHARINE BERGER, widow of the late Rev. Jacob Berger.

COTHEAL.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, WILLIAM, son of the late David Cotheal, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

CUTTING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, LANDON G., infant son of Robert L. Cutting, Jr.

HALL.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Johnsville, Dutchess County, N. Y., GEORGE HALL, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

LUDWIG.—In Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, CHRISTINA, wife of Louis Ludwig, in the 42d year of her age, late of Huddersfield, England.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, James S. Watt, Warren-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock. Relatives of the family are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 3 years and 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. C. Thorne, No. 251 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MESSENGER.—On Wednesday, CHARLES, son of Wm. F. and Mary Messenger, aged 18 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, corner of 75th-st. and 2d-av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 4 P. M.

MOORE.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Wm. S. Moore, and daughter of the late David Marshall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of John J. Moore, Newtown, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M. Finishing cars leave Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry at 2¼ P. M.

MURPHY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bracken, No. 206 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Rev. HENRY MURPHY, S. J., aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place on this Friday morning, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., New-York, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, at 10 o'clock. The reverend clergy and the friends of his brothers, Peter and Philip Murphy, and those of his brothers-in-law, John Reilly and John Bracken, are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

MOSES.—In Philadelphia, on the 4th of October, ISRAEL MOSES, M. D., formerly Surgeon U. S. Army.

SEABURY.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, suddenly, ELIZABETH SEABURY, wife of Adam Seabury, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Washington-street M. E. Church, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WARBURTON.—On Thursday night, Oct. 6, JOHN DUNBAR, infant son of A. F. and Frances Warburton, aged 7 weeks.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 45 East 31st-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. H. Wilding the Vice-Consul of the United States at Liverpool, of the death on the 7th of September, ultimo, at that place, of Capt. GEORGE W. NICHOLS, of the ship *Ella Norton*, of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:30; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:25; G and H, 10 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ P. M. The Boys in Blue, the German Association and the colored Republicans are invited. The following speakers will positively be present, and address the meeting:

Hon. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, Major BULLARD,
J. SEAVER PAGE,
Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, HENRY RICHARDS,
Hon. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, and
Major HAGGERTY, F. RIEDINGER.

Music in attendance, and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

GEO. LAYLAND, President.

SAMUEL B. LAKE, HENRY C. PETTY, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held at head-quarters, corner Broadway and 22d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1870, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Sigismund Kaufman and other prominent speakers. All citizens are invited to attend.

KNOX MCAFEE, Sec. SAML. G. ACTON, Pres.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Oct. 6,) the only transactions of the day were effected by Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, who sold several pieces of property in pursuance of decrees of the Supreme Court in judgment of foreclosure. The sales were as follows: First, the steam flouring-mill on Washington and Greenwich streets, known as the "Greenwich Mills." The premises comprise the lot with the buildings thereon and all the mill machinery. The lot has a frontage on Greenwich-street of 56 feet 5 inches, on Washington-street of 27 feet 10 inches, and runs through from street to street. The buildings are of brick, five stories in height, with a marble front. The machinery, it was stated, is in good order, and valued at $80,000. The capacity of the mill is 800 barrels per day. The same property was sold at the Exchange, Sept. 20, at an assignee's sale to close an interest, and was bid in for $157,500. The sale yesterday was for the purpose of passing the title absolutely, and was under the direction of JAS. H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee. The mortgage foreclosed amounts to about $59,000, and the total amount of the various mortgages on the entire premises to $149,000. Only one bid was made yesterday, that of $86,000, for which sum, after some delay, the property was struck off to DAVID VAIL. The price was considered very low, being far under the real value. The remaining sales were under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, and comprised one lot on the south side of Ninetieth-street, 275 feet west of Third-avenue, which was sold for $6,350, and one lot on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Second-avenue, which was knocked down for $8,000. The dimensions of the lots will be found in the summary.

Today, some very valuable property will be offered by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, full particulars in regard to which will be found in our advertising columns. The attendance should be large, as the lots, from their location, are worthy of the attention of real estate investors.

To-morrow the large lot of villa property located at Rye, in Westchester County, will be sold by DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., the sale taking place on the premises at 1 P. M. Seventy-four plots in all will be disposed of, equal to 416 city lots, and the improvements in progress on this property, together with those also in progress in the immediate vicinity, renders the sale one of importance to those interested in suburban transactions.

The prospects for business activity for next week are good, and Tuesday bids fair to be a very busy day, no less than six sales being already noticed for that date. These proposed transactions and any others that may be projected will be referred to at length in the TIMES of Monday.

The attendance, yesterday, at the auction sale of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Scotch Plains, N. J., was not so large as it otherwise would have been had the weather been more propitious. About 500 persons went out on the excursion train, which left at 10½ A. M., and quite a number were on the ground upon its arrival. GRAFULA'S Seventh Regiment Band of twenty-five pieces accompanied the excursion. The sale was quite successful, however, some 200 lots being disposed of at fair prices. Full details of the transaction, with the location and price of each lot sold, will be given to-morrow.

Sales Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

5-story brick marble-front building and lot, Washington and Greenwich sts., (the Greenwich Mills) Greenwich-st., front 56 ft. 5 in., Washington-st., 27 ft. 10 in., lot extending through	$86,000
1 lot s. s. of 90th-st., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25 ft. front, 25 ft. rear, depth ½ block	6,350
1 lot n. s. of 27th-st., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	8,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100, ½ share	$1,800
Attorney-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100, ½ share	1,500
Dry Dock and 12th sts., s. e. corner, 75x84x31x84 x77.9x99x103.2x99, h. and l.	20,000
Mott-st., e. s., No. 100, h. and l., 25x90	21,000
13th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3, h. and l.	20,000
17th-st., n. s., 209 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	4,500
16th-st., n. s., 209.11 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.11x92	4,500
23d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x115.3	13,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x½ block, houses and lots }	64,000
45th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l. }	
40th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 40x98.9,	nom.
48th-st., s. s., 516.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	25,000
71st-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.	25,000
71st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	6,550
76th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x102.2	12,000
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2	4,000
86th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 }	6,000
85th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2 }	
108th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5	1,700
112th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 60x100.10, hs. and ls.	22,000
143d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	2,500
1st-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 19th-st., 26.6x96	12,000
3d-av., e. s., 48.5 ft. n. of 112th-st., 25x100, hs. and ls.	25,000

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 101, 3 years, per year	$1,500
Centre-st., No. 36, 4 7-12 years, per year	900
Hester-st., No. 137½, 3 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ash-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x100	$1,800
Broadway, w. s., 50.3 ft. n. of Thornton-st., 25x87.5	6,500
Chestnut-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100, foreclosure	500
Conselyea-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100, h. and l.	3,300
Cook-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 25x100	525
Dean-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of New-York-av., 37.6x114.5	13,000
Douglass-st. Boulevard, n. s., 273.10 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 99.11x112.9x77x115	2,000
Douglass-st. Boulevard, s. s., 296.10 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 77x112.9x94.6x115	2,000
Douglass-st. and Utica-av., n. e. corner, 68.11x 222.5x21.8x224.6	
Douglass-st. and Utica-av., n. w. corner, 46.7x 258.7x18.8x65.1x55.11	
Douglass-st. and Utica-av., s. e. corner, 83.7x 200.1x37.2x255.7	
Douglass-st. and Utica-av., s. e. corner, 151.10x 261.1x183.9x104.8x153.6	
Sackett-st., s. s., 36.1 ft. e. of Utica-av., 194x 261.1	100
Union-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Utica-av., 182.2x 261.4	
President-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of Utica-av., 182.7x 261.4	
Carroll-st., s. s., 243 ft. e. of Utica-av., 184.11x 120.2x150.6x102.6	
Douglass-st. and Utica-av., s. w. corner, 31.9x 149.6x152.10	
Ewen and Richardson sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	600
Floyd-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	3,100
Gwinnett-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 20x100	900
Hanover-place, e. s., 103 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 22x80	5,500
Hopkins-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100, h. and l.	2,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	2,002
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	1,750
Marion-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 100x100	1,400
Morton-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 20x100	8,500
Orchard, late 3d-st., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100	1,200
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 25x100	175
Sullivan-st., n. e. s., 220 ft. s. e. of Van Brunt-st., 20x70	700
Van Buren-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	1,400
Van Buren-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	1,400
North 2d and Lorrimer sts., s. w. corner, 18.9x95	5,000
8th-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 40x75	2,500
12th and South 3d sts., southerly corner, 25x95	6,000
12th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,000
Atlantic-av., n. e. s., 100.11 ft. n. w. of Cumberland-st., 20x42.4x52x5x25x10x81.7x50.4	10,000
Bushwick-av. and Magnolia-st., northerly corner, 100x200	3,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad and Atlantic-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100	4,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Butler-av., 25x100	4,000
Fulton and Hudson avs., n. w. corner, 56x59.5x67	25,000
Gates-av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	6,500
Knickerbocker av., s. w. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 25x100	175
Stuyvesant-av. and Kosciusko-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	2,200
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Clay-st., 25x100	1,900
Voorhees-av. and Mulberry-st., n. w. corner, 1 lot }	2,000
Mulberry-av. and Remsen-st., n. w. corner, 3 lots }	
8th-av., n. w. s., 50.2 ft. n. e. of 42d-st., 25x100	300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Saw-mill river road, e. s., adjoining school lot, 14 451-1,000 acres	$9,000
Jos. H. Hall's property	60,000

Morrisania.

Elton-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100	$1,990

North Castle.

Allen Brundage's property, 10 acres	$875

West Farms.

Harlem Railroad, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Welch-st., 25x111	$600

Yonkers.

Berrian-place and Mile-square road, n. e. corner, 80x118	$420

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

North side of Doolittle's farm, adjoining J. Peshine's property, 50x200	$2,750
Springfield-av. and Sayres-st., s. w. corner, 31.1 x100x15.7x128	3,000
Prince-st., e. s., 327 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 25x100	1,300
Campfield-st., s. s., adjoining Garthwaites', 25x95	1,600
West-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	3,000
High-st., w. s., 155 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 50x200	14,000
South Orange-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Abraham's, 3 acres	6,000
South Orange-av., s. s., 91 ft. e. of Hayes-st., 25x91	2,000

Clinton.

Myrtle-av. and Springfield pike, n. w. corner, 140.5x166	$4,500

East Orange.

Central-av. and Evergreen-place, n. w. corner, 150x122.6	$3,500

Orange.

Tremont-av., s. s., lot No. 141, 50x745	$500
Hurlbut-st., n. s., adjoining W. Smith's, 45x125	5,000

Montclair.

Park-av., e. s., 112 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 1,046x 261.8	$10,000

Jersey City.

Park-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Union-st., 80x175	$4,000

Hoboken.

Adams-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	$4,000

North Bergen.

Danielson-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 50x100	$200

Union Township.

Lots Nos. 286 and 287, block No. 71, Hexamer's map, 50x100	$250

Kearney.

3d-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Cross-st., 25x50	$400
3d-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Cross-st., 27x100	705

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

NO. 96 BROADWAY,

offer for sale desirable lots on the 3d, Lexington, 4th, Madison and 5th avs., south of the Central Park.

Also, lots on the 5th and 8th avs., opposite Central Park.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,

on Broadway, Bowery, 5th-av., Grand, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, South 5th-av. (or Laurens-st.,) and Thompson sts., besides others in desirable locations.

DWELLING HOUSES.

A number of desirable first-class dwelling houses on the principal avenues and streets.

Also, medium-class houses and lots in good locations.

LOTS

on the Boulevard, Morningside Park and on all the principal avenues and streets above and below the Central Park.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price low, and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—A PLOT OF LOTS, north-west corner 8th-av. and 90th-st., will be sold low on easy terms; below grade and fine view; good investment. Apply to owners, L. L. & L. M. GUTHRIE, No. 110 Broadway.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT houses for sale, on 5th-av., above 42d-st. Our new list of houses is now ready for circulation. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE FOUR-story brown-stone house, with Mansard roof, 28x 85x100; immediate possession. Apply from 9½ to 1 on the premises, No. 6 West 50th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 24 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 30 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FLUSHING, L. I.

Twenty minutes from 34th-st., forty-five minutes from Wall-st.,

A home. Elevated and healthy, modern house with all the conveniences, frescoed, papered, painted and finished throughout with hard wood. Greenhouse, carriage-house, out-buildings and grounds, all in complete order. No outlay of any kind required. Fine fruitories, garden, lawn and trees; 3½ acres. Price $17,500; on very easy terms. Can be occupied immediately. Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable country residences to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.

For maps and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A family residing in Orange, N. J., about giving up housekeeping, offer for sale a fine, large and conveniently-arranged house, completely furnished; one acre of ground well laid out, plenty of shade and fruit, fine lawn, &c.; stable and carriage-room, horses and carriage; location high, fine views, neighborhood excellent, four minutes' walk from depot, one hour from City; will be sold low and on easy terms before 15th October; if then unsold will be rented low to a small careful family, for six months. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,304 N. Y. Post-office.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence, eligible and healthy location; lot 100x260, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 3½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depot; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHess County, a large house and commodious stable, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c., with fifty-six acres of land. Half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., THIRTY-seven minutes from New-York.—BUILDING PLOTS, pleasantly situated, at low prices. Terms, fifteen per cent. cash, balance from one to ten years. Would exchange. CHARLES THIES, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 19.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or yearly, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH Station; $5,500; new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia grates. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 157 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO A PRIvate family, the three-story brick house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place, for six months or longer. Rent low to a responsible tenant. House can be seen from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. Apply to C. H. CLARK, No. 37 William-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY-seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, twelve miles from New-York; convenient to cars and steam-boat. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, Room No. 8 *Herald* Building.

A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 54 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely finished, to let; immediate possession; location good; rent, $2,600. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A well-furnished house of nine rooms; side-walks to the door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $600; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Greene-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 29 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEment, 35th-st., near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED APARTMENT on the French plan, parlor, dining-room, two large bedrooms, two small servants' rooms and kitchen, between Washington-square and 34th-st., one block from 5th-av. Address JAMES OTIS, Bellport, L. I.

WANTED—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, A furnished house for a small family; the house must be in good order throughout, and in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 2,068 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., Referee, The following property:

No. 18 Thames-st.; has erected upon it a two-story and attic brick building.

No. 20 Thames-st.; has erected upon it a three-story brick building.

Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.; has erected upon them a five-story brick building, with marble front.

Also, at the same time and place,

FORTIETH-STREET.—Five lots on the north side of 40th-st., distant 400 feet east of 8th-av.; size, each, 20x98.9.

Upon the premises there is erected a one-story brick stable, which nearly covers the whole plot.

The premises will be sold subject to a lease thereon.

For maps and other particulars apply to the referee or to the auctioneers, No. 87 Cedar-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1870, At 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground,

200 CHOICE LOTS,

Opposite the City Hall, and centre of the city.

Also,

VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON NEWARK BAY in the Second Ward of the City of

BAYONNE,

Twenty-five minutes from New-York,

By Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st., N. Y., and only two blocks from the depot.

60 TRAINS TO AND FROM BAYONNE DAILY.

Special train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11:40 A. M., on day of sale. For maps and free tickets apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or WM. HARRIMAN, No. 390 Washington Market, corner West and Fulton sts., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Four desirable residences, at Montclair, N. J., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; one modern house, fifteen rooms, all improvements; three acres of land, barn and stable, garden and fruit, one of the most attractive residences in Montclair. One large house, fourteen rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land; one cottage, nine rooms, furnace, one-half an acre of land; one house, with tower, ten rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land.

All of the above are in a desirable neighborhood, within half a mile of station.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTY ACRES LAND, DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING SITES, AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND—By order of Edmund Unkart, Fredk. Meissner and Geo. J. Bechtel, Jr., executors of the estate of Anna M. E. Unkart.

The property is situated one and a half miles from New-Dorp Station, Staten Island Railroad, on high ground, commanding charming views of the ocean, bay and adjacent country. It is surrounded by elegant country-seats, and is, beyond question, a most healthy and desirable place for residence. Time from New-York to New-Dorp, by steam-boat and railroad, one hour.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

TERMS—SIXTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS.

Also, at the same time and place,

THE ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, WITH SPACIOUS MANSION AND SEVENTY ACRES LAND, FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE LATE C. A. MEISSNER, SUBDIVIDED INTO FOUR DESIRABLE SECTIONS.

This splendid property is situated in the immediate vicinity of the UNKART ESTATE, on an elevated plateau. Magnificent views of the ocean, Newark Bay and the country around for miles greet the vision on all sides of the property. The locality is perfectly healthy, the surroundings first-class.

The MANSION, OUT-BUILDINGS and nineteen acres of land, will be sold together. The house is 42x36, extension 18x28, two stories, attic and cellar; contains fifteen rooms, bath-room, &c. THE OUT-BUILDINGS CONSIST OF BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSES, &c. There is also a good garden, fruit, &c., the whole constituting a complete and charming country home. The stock and crops will also be sold. The balance will be disposed of in sections, varying in size from eight to twenty-four acres, susceptible of subdivision into attractive villa plots.

HOW TO GO TO THE SALE.—Take 11 o'clock boat, at the foot of Whitehall-st., to Vanderbilt Landing, thence by special train to New-Dorp. Carriages will be at the depot to convey purchasers to the grounds.

If the weather is stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

Parties desirous of examining the property can make arrangements with the auctioneers, any day before the sale, to go to New-Dorp without charge.

For maps and free tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ROSELLE! ELIZABETH! ELIZABETH!

ROSELLE LOTS!

To be sold to the highest bidder, by Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

What are lots handsomely situated in one of the most accessible and attractive sections of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from Wall-st., really worth?

Can they be sold?

This question we propose to settle by an actual sale, and to it we would respectfully but earnestly direct public attention. Sale made to close a partnership interest, positively on the day named, and absolutely to the highest bidder.

We shall sell a large first-class residence, (late Underhill's, now Leland's.)

Also 150 lots, 25x150 each,

beautifully situated, nearly midway between Roselle and West Elizabeth Stations, fourteen miles from New-York, or forty-five minutes by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Fourteen trains a day stop at West Elizabeth, and twenty-two at Roselle. About ten minutes' walk from either station. Commutation $65 per annum. Very healthy; fine views; good improvements; no nuisances. Schools, churches, stores and hotels in immediate vicinity.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; 30 per cent. on 1st of November, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the auctioneer, when deeds will be delivered; 50 per cent. can remain (at the option of the purchaser) on bond and mortgage for two years at 7 per cent.

Maps, photographs, full particulars and tickets can be had at auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12¼ on day of sale.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

FINE VILLA PROPERTY

AND

DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS,

IN

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS.

SEVENTY-FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS, EQUAL TO 416 CITY LOTS

in size, to suit all purchasers, a few minutes from Rye Station, and three-quarters of a mile from Rye Beach. Land high and rolling.

TWO MODERN COTTAGE VILLAS OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH, AND ONE COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS. SALE PEREMPTORY.

Trains leave depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11¼ A. M. Carriages will await arrival of trains at Rye Station, to convey visitors to and from the grounds.

For maps, circulars, and other particulars, apply to

J. M. HALSTEAD, (owner,) On the grounds;

T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway; or

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE

Will sell, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, desirable building lots on Broadway, Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 738 BROADWAY,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

NEW STYLES, FALL TRADE, 1870.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

DRY GOODS.

FEET-COVERING

AT

CANTRELL'S,

(Late of Broadway,)

NO. 241 4TH-AV.,

Between 19th and 20th sts.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 9 4TH-AV.

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store.)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.

Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.

Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.

Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.

Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.

Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX, formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 81 4TH-AV.,

FIRST BLOCK ABOVE A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Are now opening an entire new stock of

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &C.,

Which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the large No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 21ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 635 6th-av., between 36th and 38th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue in this department. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Vacancies may be filled in October.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 183 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

HOME INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE—Pine Grove on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, (removed from Brainard Institute, Cranbury, N. J.—Line school; thirty years' experience. Send for a circular.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 54 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS"—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st. (removed from 66 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,450 B'way, cor. 38th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel; Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 27 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages. Primary, Commercial, Classical and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 210 5th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 162 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year. S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 29. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT— Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ES-TABLISHED A. D. 1620,) No. 101 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 12. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIF-FITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 208 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

PROF. J. H. GUERNSAULT HAS RE-turned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 29 Union-square.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 34th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $250 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 189 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 26 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRI-VATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 40th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 124, 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH-ST.,

REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 29. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 867 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Thos. Goadby,	Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	John A. Hadden,	Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bonnett,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Geo. R. Satterlee,
John Brooks,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown,	Albert Kelley,	Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. A. Lament,	Jas. Symington,
Nathl. W. Chater,	Leon'd Lockwood,	Geo. F. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Ab'mS. Underhill,
Kenny Couillard,	Benj. F. Manierre,	Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis,	Joseph Morrill,	Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day,	Wm. Morrison,	Hiram Young.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to

Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 35 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 2 East 16th-st.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $500 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y.

Terms, $100 per quarter, from NOV. 22.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 8. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 260 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

No. 29 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

No. 255 West 34th-st.,

MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 51st-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S

School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 22 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 105 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 290 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER HAS RE-TURNED to New-York to give a short course, after "his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering French conversation," which was most successful in Paris and in London.

Only adult pupils admitted to the exercises.

To ladies' schools a limited course.

Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 8 East 9th-st., or seen till 1 P. M. See heading "Lectures."

A LADY LONG CONNECTED WITH the best schools in the City has a few hours disengaged; she instructs in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, history, literature, and usual English branches; undoubted references given. Address D., No. 54½ West 22d-st.

A TUTOR—CLASSICS, ENGLISH LITerature, German, French, &c.—of long experience in England, Germany, France and America, could undertake one or more additional engagements in families or schools. Address BEDE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT—to devote her attention almost exclusively to the care of a child two years old; such a girl, if faithful and willing, can find a good, permanent situation; wages, $10 to $12. Address G., Box No. 2,186 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT preferred, to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 29 West 20th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO A short distance in the country; also a first-class laundress. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 51 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME experience, as entry-clerk or assistant book-keeper; references required. Address Post-office Box No. 3,227, City.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID, and to assist with the washing and waiting. Call at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Livingston-place, between 1st and 2d avs., and 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A capable cook; a Protestant, with City references. Apply at No. 22 Irving-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or to take care of growing-up children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; understands sewing nicely. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 524 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the shoe-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion in the country as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City references given. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a waitress' situation; is a competent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or will do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, and to assist in chamber-work; understands fluting; or will do waiting; best City reference. Call at or address No. 208 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of game, soups, desserts, boning and larding, &c.; good City references given. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first-class chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing; has seven years' City reference from the last place. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress or fine washer; can do fluting and fine washing in the best manner; or will do plain cooking; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, where there is a Wheeler & Wilson machine; City preferred. Apply at No. 214 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will do housework in a small family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 208 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; understands her business; a nice place preferred to large wages; best City reference. Call at No. 412 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist as waitress or with the washing; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; good reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family in the City; has the best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 457 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, back room, first flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLOR-maid, with long experience. Call at No. 167 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation to cook in a small private family; is a good baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended. Call at No. 149 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class nurse; has five years' City reference from her late employer. Apply for two days at No. 229 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call today at No. 200 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 269 6th-av., near 16th-st., in toy-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or to take care of growing children. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer; can be seen from 10 till 3, at her last employer's; good City reference. Address No. 213 West 55th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and laundress, in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 383 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 269 8th-av., near 24th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; no objection to a first-class family in the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A few more customers by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chamber-maid and to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended young woman; will assist in washing; is a very good cook, washer and ironer; very kind and obliging. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, and to assist with the washing, if required. Call for two days at No. 163 East 32d-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, FOR house-cleaning or washing, by a steady woman. Call at No. 180 Clinton-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE RESpectable young Scotch girl as nurse; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable Protestant and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained today at office No. 1,284 Broadway. Established fourteen years; prompt attention given to all orders.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City and country.

LADIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants of all nationalities can be suited immediately at the office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 306 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR gardener by a Scotchman, having twelve years' experience in this country in the above line; reference satisfactory; wife would take charge of dairy, if required. Address D. McC., gardener, North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion with a gentleman that would like to have a real honest young man that will spend all his time to the benefit of his employer. Address R. A. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND his wife, the man as coachman, the wife as excellent family cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of baking; the best City references. Address J. S. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE AMERICAN man, a situation as coachman; not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough practical married man, in all branches of gardening; would take charge of the farm if required; best of recommendations. Address F. C., in the florist-store, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; married, without incumbrance; has the best City reference. Address WILLIAM, or can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; is married; no family; would go to the country. Call on or address WILLIAM, No. 315 East 9th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; long experience and first-class reference. Can be seen at, or address, W. J., No. 522 4th-av., corner of 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who can be highly recommended by last employers. Call or address T. H., No. 241 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a smart, intelligent man; is a good driver and an excellent groom; is a perfectly honest, sober and industrious man; is a married man, with one child; highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply to or address Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., or No. 233 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is an honest, sober, trustworthy man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance for any gentleman to get suited. Address T. P. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITuation; are entirely capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; man understands the care of horses and carriages; wife is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; have the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful; can milk and take care of furnace, if required; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address O. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man, will be found willing; has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses, carriages and harness; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, OBLIGING, ELderly man, with good reference, a situation in the country as plain gardener and farmer; understands grading, paving, flagging and the care of live stock; wages moderate. Call for or address JOHN, 69 8th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical man; single; understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; also farming and stock raising. Address F. W., at seed-store, No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance to get a good man. Address T. P. R., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman, Protestant, as waiter; understands the business thoroughly; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced and reliable man, (English;) married, no incumbrance; City reference. Address T. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or No. 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced Protestant man who perfectly understands the business. Address R. P., 900 Broadway, in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or would go as coachman and groom, by a single man, who can give unexceptionable reference; City or country. Address T. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as bell-boy in a hotel, or can work in a saloon; reference from either. Address G. Y., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address W. D. N., 198 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom in a private family; best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Westchester Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter or clerk in a store; the best of reference given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOTEL CLERK by a young man of several years' experience in a first-class Western hotel; references given. Address E. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTE NO. 2 (By Water.)

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, per 100 pounds, for whole distance between each point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above-named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—

Fort McIntosh, Texas.	Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.	Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.	Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.	

And any posts that may be hereafter established in North-west Texas, south of Red River.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE NO. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE NO. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—

Fort Griffin, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in North-western Texas.

The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams.

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point, on the direct route of return toward the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance traveled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance traveled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him; and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application, in person or by letter, to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——" and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 11th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

4,000 pounds Angle Iron, 2 inches by 2 inches.

4,000 pounds Angle Iron, 2½ inches by 2½ inches.

2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 3½ inches by 3½ inches.

2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 3 inches by 3 inches.

2,000 pounds Angle Iron, 4 inches by 4 inches.

66 Iron Boiler Tubes, 12 feet long, 3 inches outside diameter.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, which parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master United States Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th inst. for the removal of the building known as the Rotunda, situated on Chambers-st., in City Hall Park.

Also, for the purchase and removal from the premises of all the material of such building.

All to be done within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposal, and the ground left level with that.

Terms cash. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for the Removal of the Rotunda." PETER B. SWEENY, President Department of Public Parks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th inst. for the purchase of the exterior iron railing, gates, gate-posts and base-stone around the Battery.

The railing, gates, gate-posts and base-stone to be removed within ten days after the acceptance of proposal.

Terms cash. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for purchasing iron railing and base-stone around Battery."

PETER B. SWEENY, President Department of Public Parks.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5 | Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6 | Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 8 | Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12 | Aleppo, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13 | Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........................$145, gold.
Return tickets........................$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets........................$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE......Daure......SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE......Rousseau......SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS—(including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, Grogan, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Grace, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.
VIRGINIA, Andrews, Saturday, Oct. 15.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Cambria......Sat., Oct. 8 | Britannia....Wed., Oct. 19
Anglia......Sat., Oct. 15 | Iowa......Wed., Nov. 2
India......Sat., Oct. 22 | Caledonia....Wed., Nov. 16
Australia......Sat., Oct. 29 | Britannia....Wed., Nov. 30
Columbia......Sat., Nov. 5 | Iowa......Wed., Dec. 14
Europa......Sat., Nov. 12 | Caledonia....Wed., Dec. 28
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman......Oct. 12, at 3½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams....Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth.Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray.Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price..........Nov. 9, at 6 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green..........Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax)
Tuesday, Oct. 18, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth), $75 | Steerage......$30
To London......80 | To London......35
To Halifax, N. S......20 | To Halifax......15
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 20, ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deakin, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Oct. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheesman, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau) Oct. 8.
Postponement on account of detention at Quarantine. MORRO CASTLE will sail Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, and not Oct. 6, as previously advertised.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice..................Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards..................Oct. 20
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.
After this week the W. W. COIT will leave MONDAY and THURSDAY only.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Oct. 24.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20
will draw interest from Oct. 1 at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.
All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBENS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.
E. J. HAINES, | JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, | G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. | T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 5 to 7.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets..........$2,025,532 63 | Surplus..........$154,381 63

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of October and opened on the 21 day of November next.
The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the amount offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer books, said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.
Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the seven per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due 1st October, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 44 Sears' Building, Boston, or at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. C. R. GRIGGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted, $50,000 Bonds
OF THE
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF MICHIGAN AND INDIANA,
Issued to Lebbeus Chapman, Henry V. Poor, and J. M. Edwards, Trustees, and bearing date July 1, 1861.
A liberal price will be paid.
W. B. SCOTT & Co., No. 44 Pine-st.

St. Louis County, Mo., 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

Cammann & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON, | ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN Ventilation Company of New-York, made in pursuance to law.
The capital stock of the Company amounts to $300,000, all of which has been issued on stock for the purchase of patent rights and property necessary for the business of the Company. The existing debts of the Company do not exceed $800. The office of the Company is in the City of New-York, and the principal portion of the business is transacted in that City.
GEO. W. DEMOND, Vice-President and Trustee.
S. H. INGERSOLL, | F. H. PAGE, } Trustees.
City and County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.: F. H. Page being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the American Ventilation Company, and that the matters stated in the above report are true. F. H. PAGE.
Sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1870.
JACOB DUBOIS, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 258 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 169 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 53D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE, ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
Real Valuation of Property, $50,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only, $1,175,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER.
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.
ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and only 20 miles of track are to be laid to complete the road. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Life Saving Raft Company will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o clock P. M., at No. 167 Broadway.
WM. C. THOMPSON, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. DEWITT C. HAYS,
Oct. 3, 1870. SIMEON J. DRAKE.

COPARTNERSHIP.
A limited partnership hath THIS DAY been formed between the subscribers, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.
The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HAYS & DRAKE, and the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is stock brokerage.
The names of the general partners therein are JACOB HAYS and SIMEON J. DRAKE, both residing in the City and County of New-York, and that of the special partner is DEWITT C. HAYS, also residing in said City.
That the said DEWITT C. HAYS, as such special partner hath contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that at which it will terminate is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
JACOB HAYS,
SIMEON J. DRAKE,
General Partners.
DEWITT C. HAYS,
Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CORNWALL & ZEREGA, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. GEORGE CORNWALL,
LOUIS H. ZEREGA.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. F. A. ZEREGA, and will continue the Cotton Brokerage Business at No. 134 Pearl-st., under the style of LOUIS H. ZEREGA & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870. LOUIS H. ZEREGA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 15th of May, 1870, by mutual consent.
ROBERT F. TITUS,
WILLIAM H. CORNELL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1865, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three-fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WE HAVE ONE MORE FAMILY apartment and several single rooms, elegantly furnished, to let. Those who appreciate first-class French board and the best accommodations are invited to call at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, on first and second floors; exclusive use of bath, &c.; private table, if desired; location near Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a suite of three rooms on second floor in the house of a private family, without board, at No. 33 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A private family of two, occupying their own elegant furnished residence, would let a few handsome furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 315 East 13th-st.

NO. 230 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second and third floors; fine location and terms reasonable; all modern improvements. References required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table only; highest references required.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely-furnished room on second floor; family private; reference required. Apply at No. 74 Amity-st.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, single or en suite; house and location first-class; 4th-av. cars pass the door; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 48 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 216 20TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, with board, pleasant furnished rooms; unexceptionable references given and required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with first-class private table, in a private house, to let. Apply at No. 265 4th-av., south-west corner 21st-st.

NO. 52 WEST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—A very pleasant room, without board; desirable location; family private; reference unexceptionable, (given and required.)

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 203.—A sitting-room and bedroom on first floor, also a single and double room on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

THE SECOND FLOOR, SINGLE OR en suite, new and neatly furnished; bath-room and closet attached; also, small room on top story. No. 60 East 9th-st.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, singly and en suite; house and table first-class; best references given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, parlor, dining and two to four sleeping rooms; very desirable for a family or party of adults, in a strictly private house.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 215 EAST.—An entire second floor to let with board; rooms and closets extra large; location, neighborhood, &c., very desirable.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE and single rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 44 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Spacious rooms on the third and fourth floors, with superior board; references required.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANTLY and newly-furnished rooms to let; also an extension or basement for a doctor's office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND two or three gentlemen, can have rooms and board, in first-class house. Apply at No. 35 West 19th-st.

NO. 23 WEST 18TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, an entire third floor; also, front suite on second floor.

NO. 23 WEST 18TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board an entire third floor; also, front suite on second floor.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, separately or en suite; also, a hall bedroom on third floor.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET TO gentlemen with or without board, at No. 74 Lexington-av.

A FEW NEW AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, in elegant house No. 68 East 4th-st.

NO. 3 EAST 17TH-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, single or en suite; with or without breakfast; reference exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH-ST.—THREE WELL-furnished rooms with board may be had by desirable parties.

NO. 34 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, separate or together, without board, for single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board, singly or together; terms moderate. No. 118 West 11th-st.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS AT NO. 238 EAST 39th-st.; rent $25 and $30 per month.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, CONVENIENT to Wall-st. or South Ferry, by a gentleman and wife, a furnished second floor in a private family or first-class boarding-house, with private table; dinner at midday; location and house must be first-class, and terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 4,070, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high and healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let. JAMES G. ROE.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MONDAY, Oct. 10, and following days at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.
$46,000!!
THE EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY FORMED BY HON. JUDGE HOLLIDAY, OF CARLINVILLE, ILL.,
at a cost of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars,
COMPRISING THE BEST EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.
Including an unusual assemblage of fine art and illustrated works, original manuscripts, illuminated missals on vellum, and specimens of early typography, extra illustrated books, books relating to America, an unrivaled series of ana, orderly books of the Revolution, the most complete ever offered for sale. Complete sets of the publications of the Shakespeare, Hakluyt, early English text, and ballad societies, Spalding Club, &c., &c. Publications of the English Record Commission—books printed on vellum, satin and India paper, privately printed books from the Strawberry Hill, Hafod, Lee Priory and other private presses, encyclopedias and works of reference. Periodical literature.
All in fine condition, including many that are bound by the best English and French binders.
Books on exhibition day and evening.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. The oldest stand in the City.

CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE.
PEREMPTORY SALE,
THIS DAY, OCT. 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction FRIDAY, OCT. 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire stock of custom-made furniture (all first-class) contained in Mr. Krigger's ware-rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.,
comprising as follows, viz.: Black-walnut and ebony parlor suites, in satin brocatel and reps; amoire à glace, elegant bedroom suites, in black-walnut, ebony and oak; boudoir furniture, superb buffets, extension dining tables and chairs, etageres and secretoires, with French plate-glass; rich walnut and ebony library tables, book-cases, chairs, &c.; hall-stands, sofa bedsteads, lounges, easy chairs in reps and brocatel; fine curled hair mattresses, palliasses, feather bolsters and pillows, &c.
Catalogues ready Thursday morning at the auctioneer's office.
EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In matter of ALBERT KUNZE, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of Albert Kunze, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 1,229 Broadway, New-York, by auctioneers, on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following assets of said bankrupt: 18 cottage bedsteads, 1 crib, 3 cradles, 2 folding cribs, 1 walnut parlor set, gilded, 7 pieces; 1 set of the same, partly upholstered; 4 reception-chairs, 2 reception-chairs in brocatel, 1 glass frame, 2 bedsteads, 2 commodes, 1 walnut crib, 8 centre-tables, 1 stand, 1 beaufait, 1 bookcase, 1 secretary, 4 hall-stands, 2 bedsteads, 8 iron-framed chairs, 6 dining-chairs, 8 muslin-chairs, 8 bedroom-chairs, 1 table, 1 sofa, 3 walnut shelves, 1 gilt stand, 1 Pompadour suit, 7 pieces; 3 walnut arm-chairs, 1 walnut hall suit, 8 pieces; 1 walnut suit, 6 pieces; 2 sofas, 2 arm-chairs, 2 ladies' chairs, 1 walnut gilt arm-chair, 1 walnut suit, oval backs, 7 pieces; 3 sofas, muslin; 1 camp-chair, 4 spring mattresses, 1 spring mattress, 1 spring bed, 1 Tucker spring, 7 cornices, 2 towel-racks, 1 spring frame, 1 French glass, 3 walnut lounges, claim of $2,000 against J. B. Stewart, varnish, shellac, materials for covering, 3 marble tops.—Dated Oct. 4, 1870. GEORGE HESS, Assignee.
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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, on TUESDAY, 11th October, at 12½ o'clock P. M., one hundred and fifty shares stock of the Ware River Railroad Company, hypothecated to us as collateral security, and sold for account of whom it may concern.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.
Oct. 4, 1870.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
60 cases prime new crop Figs, in boxes in layers.
1,400 boxes prime new crop Valencia Raisins, landing.
50 boxes Jordan Shelled Almonds.
50 bags Pea-nuts.
100 frails Dates.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.
TO-NIGHT.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that the last two (2) concerts and one (1) matinee (prior to the positive departure for Philadelphia and Baltimore) of
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will take place on the following dates, at 8 P. M.,
AT STEINWAY HALL, on 14th-st.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 7, the last Concert but one (1).
THE LAST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 8, at 1 P. M.,
and
The last Concert (prior to departure) MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 8.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, Contralto,
Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor VERGER.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, with
MAX MARETZEK'S Grand Italian Opera Orchestra.
Conductor..............................Signor BOSONI.
General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $3 and $4 each, according to location.
Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3. Can be secured for all the above at
GENERAL NILSSON TICKET-OFFICE,
at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.
Branch ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.
Philadelphia, commencing Oct. 12.
Baltimore, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 17 and 18.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT
Prior to her departure on a Concert Tour throughout the United States and Canadas,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, 1870,
Assisted by the following artists:
SIGNOR F. FILIPPI........The Celebrated Tenor
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI........The Popular Baritone
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI........The Eminent Pianist
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY........Conductor
AND THE
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR CARL BERGMANN.
Reserved seats, $1 50; general admission, $1.
Family circle, 50c.; boxes, $6, $8 and $10.
Tickets on sale on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Ruilman's No. 114 Broadway; also, at box-office of Academy.

SECOND GRAND KELLOGG CONCERT,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1870.
Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; gallery, 50c.
Box-office open FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 7.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK
IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY,
OCT. 10,
TWELVE NIGHTS
AND
TWO MATINEES,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN
at the Academy of Music from 9 till 5 daily. Reserved seats, $1 50; boxes, $6, $8, $10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
The best Pantomime ever yet produced.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AT
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
In which character he has no equal.
EVERYTHING NEW.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Two performances daily: at 2 and 8 P. M.
Engagement of the world-renowned
KIRALFY MONSTER TROUPE.
SIXTY IN NUMBER!
Every evening and Saturday's Matinee in
MAGYAR CSARDAS! HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr.!
Matinee Thursday and Friday.
RIP VAN WINKLE!
Preceded by A SUIT OF TWEEDS!
Monday, Oct. 17, the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE!

GOTTSCHALK.—ASSOCIATION HALL.
The manager respectfully announces that the Misses GOTTSCHALK,
CELESTINE, Pianist;
CLARA, Pianist;
BLANCHE, Soprano,
Sisters of the celebrated American Pianist, the late L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
having returned from Europe, will give two Grand Concerts on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, FRIDAY, Oct. 14,
and Grand Gala Matinee, SATURDAY, Oct. 15, assisted by other artists, when will be given several Morceau of the late L. M. Gottschalk never performed in America.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 2d to the 3d-av. between 63d and 64th sts.
NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS,
AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM,
THE WORKSHOP,
AND THE STUDIO.
GREAT DISPLAY OF
Rare plants and choice fruits and flowers renewed each Wednesday. Music every evening. Grand promenade concert on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM.
MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THE ANNUAL FAIR AND CATTLE show of the Richmond County Agricultural Society takes place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 7 and 8, at New-Dorp, Staten Island. Address by Mayor HALL on Thursday at 2½ P. M. Trotting each day at 3 P. M. Two base-ball matches on Saturday. Take 1 o'clock boat foot of Whitehall-st. and train to New-Dorp.
SAMUEL BARTON, President.
W. W. KELLY, Secretary.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK
FALL RACES, 1870.
Oct. 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
First Race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.
Extra trains on Harlem Railroad will be run from 42d-st. each day of races, at 11½ A. M. and 12 M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
OCT. 6, 8, 11, 13 AND 15.
Extra trains on this road will leave 42d-st. each race day at 11½ A. M. and 12 M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. Cars reserved for ladies.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av.
Send for a circular.
Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10.
Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Apollo Hall, will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the academy.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MUSICAL.

NEW STYLES MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, with improvements patented June and August, 1870. Prices reduced this month. Organs to rent. Ware-rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, the finest instruments and the most reasonable in price, offered the public. Factory and ware-rooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COTTAGE piano on installments. Address J. B. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RAHWAY, N. J.—THE STORE, STOCK and fixtures, and good-will of a stove-store, doing a good business, in Rahway; also, a spoke and handle manufactory, large lot, buildings and machinery, in first-rate order, for sale at a bargain.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

TO A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN, willing, after ample and satisfactory investigation, to invest a small capital, with service, in a new article adapted to the wants of the trade, without competition, at fair advance, a liberal offer will be made.
ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—THIS DAY, OCT. 4, IN AN OMNIBUS, a POCKET-BOOK. The same will be returned to the owner after a satisfactory identification, and the payment of advertising. Address or call upon Rev. C. S. STEPHENSON, St. George's Chapel, No. 409 East 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST TWO NIGHTS,
For the present,
Of Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS.
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ANNIE DELAND.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 10,
Will be produced, with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Mr. Albery's comedy,
TWO ROSES.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE RIVALS,
And of the production of Colman's
JOHN BULL, and Barnett's SERIOUS FAMILY, both of which comedies are in preparation.
NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GLOBE THEATRE.
728 BROADWAY. 728
OPENING WEEK, OCT. 3.
The following star combination will appear: Miss LISA WEBER and her troupe of THIRTY ARTISTS; COSTA'S grand BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, led by Mlle. BETTY RIGEL, Mlle. DENERE and Mlle. BERTHA; HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, JOHN HART, ADD RYMAN, Master BARNEY, CHARLES VIVIAN, Mons. TANNER, Mons. CARBON and SONS, ANDRY McKEE, SHERIDAN and MACK, Miss ELOISE CLYDE, MISS SUTHERLAND and fifty others, every evening. MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT................................Director.
THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT,
which during the past five years has enjoyed a degree of SUCCESS WITHOUT PARALLEL in the history of equestrian entertainments,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
MONDAY, OCT. 10.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
During the Summer recess the Hippotheatron Buildings have undergone a thorough renovation.
NEWLY PAINTED,
UPHOLSTERED,
CARPETED, &c.
The entire troupe of unsurpassed
RIDERS, GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS, POSTER-MASTERS, &c.,
with the beautiful
STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES.
Dress circle, 50c.; children under ten half price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under ten, 50c.

GRAND FAIR
For the benefit of the
WOUNDED WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES
and of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN GERMANY.
To be held at the
ARMORY OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y. S.,
Commencing Oct. 17, 1870.
The undersigned ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken to hold a Bazar for the above purpose, earnestly appeal to the public for generous co-operation.
The war at present raging in Europe, with an unexampled severity, has caused so much suffering that it requires the utmost efforts to relieve the distress.
Germany has, besides the enormous number of her own wounded sons, 30,000 wounded French in her charge. Every household is taxed to the uttermost. The hospitals have become inadequate to receive the wounded, and the people have taken them to their own homes; but the distress does not end with the wounded.
The peculiar military organization of Germany has called into the field by far the greater portion of the able-bodied male population, and many families have been bereaved of their support forever.
For these innocent victims of the war, for the widows and orphans of the fallen, we also appeal to your sympathy.
Never yet has the appeal of suffering humanity failed to touch the great heart of the American people, and we are confident the public will respond to this call, not only by visiting the fair, but also by sending contributions. The smallest gifts will be welcome with the largest, and it matters not whether in money or salable articles.
From Oct. 12 to 17 an office will be established at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, situated on Broadway and 36th-st., for the purpose of receiving contributions; in the meantime, among others, the following ladies have consented to do so:
Mrs. Consul-General J. ROESING, No. 27 West 38th-st.
Mrs. Consul-General LEOP. SCHMIDT, No. 47 East 29th-st.
Mrs. M. HEIDELBACH, No. 21 West 39th-st.
Mrs. FRED. KUHNE, No. 222 East 15th-st.
Mrs. Gov. E. SALOMON, No. 20 West 15th-st.
Mrs. Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, No. 48 East 34th-st.
Mrs. GEO. W. KRUGER, No. 147 West 48th-st.
Mrs. WM. STEINWAY, No. 301 Lexington-av.
Mrs. J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 16 Lexington-av.
Mrs. GEORGE H. BEYER, 2d-av., corner 13th-st.
Mrs. E. CORDES, No. 196 Lexington-av.
Miss KATE GROSS, No. 211 2d-st.
The Treasurer is Mr. FRED. KUHNE, No. 21 Broad-st.
Vice-Consul ERWIN STAMMANN, LL. D.,
RAYMOND SCHRAMM,
Secretaries Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.
By order of the General Committee.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander Wilson, and JESSE HOYT, Commander James Seely, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way trains for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:05, 10:40 A. M., 3:05 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excursion to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 300 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 7th......6:30 A. M.
Friday, 7th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 10th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th......8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th..9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th......8:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th......10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 12, leave New-York at 3 o'clock, from Vestry-st. Pier and 24th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 11 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:45, and 35th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........................Manager
THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.
Unparalleled hit of the new
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
Enthusiastic reception of the celebrated
LEA SILLY
and
CELINE MONTALAND.
Pronounced success of Herve's popular chef d'oeuvre,
LE PETIT FAUST.
Mephisto..........................Mme. LEA SILLY
Marguerite..........Mme. CELINE MONTALAND.
Act I. Tableau 1.
FAUST'S SCHOOL-ROOM..........................DAYTON
Act II. Tableau 1.
GARDEN CHAMPETRE..........................MARSTON
Act III. Tableau 1.
MARGUERITE'S BOUDOIR..........................DAYTON
Act III. Tableau 2.
PALACE OF SATAN..........................MARSTON
—An effort of art which the Management feel justified in pronouncing
THE FINEST SCENIC PRODUCTION EVER EXHIBITED ON ANY STAGE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........................CARLO PATTI
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MARIE SEEBACH'S DRAMATIC SEASON.
14th-st. Theatre, (formerly Theatre Francais.)
MARIE SEEBACH..........as..........JANE EYRE.
Incomparable triumph on the great tragedienne.
Enthusiastic and unparalleled reception of
MARIE SEEBACH..........as..........JANE EYRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Lowood.
SEEBACH as JANE EYRE, the Orphan of Lowood.
MATHILDE VENETA.....as.....SARAH REED.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AT 1, GRAND SEEBACH MATINEE.
SCHILLER'S MARIE STUART.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, AT 8, DEBORAH.

MARIE SEEBACH'S MATINEE.
MARIE STUART.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Oct. 8, at 1. Doors open at 12.
Only SEEBACH MATINEE of the season, when will be presented Schiller's renowned
MARIE STUART. MARIE STUART.
MARIE SEEBACH in her great role of
MARIE STUART.
MATHILDE VENETA as ELIZABETH,
and the entire strength of the company.
Admission at the matinees to all parts of the house, $1.
Reserved seats in parquet, and boxes, 50 cents extra.
Proscenium boxes, five seats, $10.
Admission and reserved seat in dress circle, $1.
Seats can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; at the theatre, and No. 114 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) two performances, MATINEE and EVENING.
MATINEE AT 1, MARIE STUART.
EVENING, AT 8, DEBORAH.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Fourth and last week but one of
Wilkie Collins' romantic comedy
MAN AND WIFE.
Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Polk, Parkes, De Vere, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, &c., &c.
Last MAN AND WIFE MATINEE Saturday next.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, and of the revival of THE HUNCHBACK, HEIR AT LAW, and LONDON ASSURANCE.
In preparation, a dramatization of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD,
with an original ending.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE CHARMING ACTRESS,
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
who will appear ONE WEEK ONLY
AS SAM WILLOUGHBY,
in Tom Taylor's drama in four acts, entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Sam Willoughby, (with songs and dances,) LOTTA.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
IN PREPARATION, LITTLE NELL.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Oct. 7, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

ORGAN CONCERT,
Under the Direction of
GEO. W. MORGAN.
THE
BOSTON "PEACE JUBILEE" ORGAN,
AT THE
TABERNACLE,
Schermerhorn-st., between Powers and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, EVERY SATURDAY at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing TO-MORROW, the 8th inst.
MME. MANZOCCHI, Soprano. A. TOULMIN, Harpist. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist. Tickets, 15c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 4.

LECTURES

MR. A. A. FAVARGER RESPECTFULLY announces his return to New-York, where he will give a course of his French Readings favorably received in Paris and in London. For particulars address Mr. FAVARGER, No. 3 East 24th-st. See heading "Teachers."

MEETINGS.

THE LADIES OF THE NINETEENTH-STREET Synagogue who intend to participate in the Fair for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, are requested to assemble, for the purpose of conference, in the Synagogue meeting-room, on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.
Rev. J. J. LYONS,
A. R. B. MOSES, } Committee.
ALBERT CARDOZO,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M. Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:15, 5:50 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement,
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M., 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, 12:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Fall Meeting.

First Day's Racing—Corsican Wins the Handicap, Kingfisher the Champion Stakes, Harry Bassett the Nursery Stakes and Oysterman the Steeple-Chase—A Magnificent Day's Racing.

The American Jockey Club commenced their Fall race meeting, yesterday, to be continued over four more days. The weather was far from auspicious, for the atmosphere throughout the day was cold and chilly, rendering overcoats a necessity for comfort, and giving convincing evidence of the rapid approach of Winter. Notwithstanding this drawback, the attendance was very large and remarkably select. The throwing open of the members' stand to the public was a graceful concession of their undoubted privileges by the Club, and will assuredly be fully appreciated by the community. The track was a safe but by no means a fast one, the rain in the beginning of the week having rendered it somewhat heavy and non-elastic.

The opening race, the handicap, was won by *Corsican*, who has apparently recovered his last year's form, when over this distance he was invincible. Mr. MORRIS' filly did not run up to the expectations entertained of her from her previous running this season, and *Niagara*, although at one time the favorite, could only gain third position; the despised *Sanford*, who sold lowest in the pools, beating her.

The Champion Stakes brought out six runners of the forty-six entered. *Kingfisher* won in the easiest possible style, and brought back $6,400 of the $15,000 that Mr. BELMONT so pluckily gave for him after winning the Belmont and Travers Stakes. *Haric* laid up in the first heat, and surprised a great many by beating *Midday* for second money. *Chillicothe* again showed himself a fast but uncertain horse, and Mr. MCCONNELL may congratulate herself at having got rid of the unreliable brute. In the Nursery Stakes, the favorite was cleverly beaten by Col. MCDANIELS' magnificent-looking colt, *Harry Bassett*, who has shown himself to be the best two-year old out. He has already proved a great bargain to the Colonel and his joint owner, Mr. T. BASSETT, for he has won already close on $7,000 this season, and his purchase-money was under $400. The steeple-chase proved a failure, for two out of the three jockeys fell, and *Oysterman* won at his leisure.

THE HANDICAP RACE.

This was the first race on the card, and five of the horses whose colors were on the card, started. These were M. H. SANFORD'S b. f. *Niagara*, 4 years, 103 pounds; F. MORRIS' gr. f. *Felicity*, 3 years, 86 pounds; J. ECKERSON'S ch. h. *Sanford*, and BACON & HOLLAND'S ch. c. *Mozart*, 3 years, 86 pounds, and his b. g. *Corsican*, 5 years, 111 pounds. The pool-betting varied considerably, for on commencing business BACON & HOLLAND'S entry was the favorite until superseded by MR. SANFORD'S *Niagara*, who, in turn, was deposed by the original favorite. In a pool sold just before the race started, BACON & HOLLAND'S entry sold for $1,000; *Niagara* $650, *Felicity* $760 and *Sanford* $115. The start was from the three-quarter pole, at the head of the stretch, and when the flag fell to an excellent send-off, *Corsican* was in the lead, with *Niagara* next, *Sanford* third, and *Mozart* last. As the horses passed under the string on the first quarter, *Corsican* was leading *Sanford* a clear length, *Niagara* third and *Mozart* last. There was no change in these positions as the horses went around the Club-house bluff and disappeared out of sight for a few moments. On reappearing *Corsican* was seen in the front two lengths before *Sanford*, who was nearly as far before *Niagara*, *Felicity* still holding her fourth position. The race was now virtually over, for *Corsican* galloped fairly away from his horses and won in such hollow style as convinced the lookers on that he has at last recovered his last year's great form, when he was looked on as almost invincible. *Sanford* was second, three lengths behind the winner; *Niagara* third, and *Mozart* last. Time—2:15¼.

JEROME PARK.—FIRST DAY, Thursday, Oct. 6.—First race, Handicap Sweepstakes, of $50 each, play or pay, and only $10 if declared, with $600 added, the second horse to receive twenty-five per cent. of the stakes; one mile and a quarter.

Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign, 111 pounds (Robinson)	1
J. Eckerson's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 109 pounds (Wilson)	2
M. H. Sanford's b. m. Niagara, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 103 pounds (Driscoll)	3
F. Morris' gr. f. Felicity, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, 86 pounds (Sparling)	4
Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mozart, 3 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 86 pounds (Richardson)	5

Time, 2:15¼.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

The Champion Stakes for three-year olds, of $500 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, mile heats, was the next race. There were forty-six horses entered in it, but the presence of Mr. BELMONT'S great $15,000 crack, *Kingfisher*, deterred many intending starters from putting in an appearance. Still, there were five undismayed by the prestige of the Belmont and Travers Stakes winner, who boldly entered the lists against him. These were J. O'DONNELL'S b. c. *Haric*; Mr. CROUSE'S br. c. *Chillicothe*; CARROLL & COAR'S br. c. by *Doneraile*, dam *Canary Bird*; T. W. DOSWELL'S b. f. *Midday*, and M. H. SANFORD'S b. f. *Item*. In pools *Kingfisher* was a warm favorite, selling for $1,000; *Haric* $265, *Midday* $300, *Chillicothe* $270, field $70.

FIRST HEAT.—*Chillicothe* got well away on the lead, *Midday* second, *Doneraile* third, *Haric* next and the favorite last. As they ran around the upper turn *Chillicothe* was two clear lengths in front, *Doneraile* and *Item* being the next two, and *Haric*, with *Kingfisher*, the whippers-in. In this order they ran past the quarter-pole, and around the Club-house hill, and on coming again into sight the only change was in *Midday's* taking *Item's* place as third horse. *Kingfisher* looked so far behind that scarcely any one dreamed of his taking the heat. On the lower stretch the leading horses got closer together, and at the head of the stretch *Midday*, *Doneraile* colt and *Chillicothe* were all lapped, *Chillicothe* having, if anything, a shade the best of the others. Coming up the homestretch, *Kingfisher* came like an arrow from the bow from the extreme rear, caught and passed his horses as if they were all standing, and won the heat by three lengths in the hollowest style imaginable. *Chillicothe* was second, *Midday* third, *Doneraile* colt fourth, and *Item* last. *Haric*, who was fifth, laid up for the heat. Time—1:49.

SECOND HEAT.—Pools were now sold without *Kingfisher*, whose winning seemed a certainty bar accident. *Midday* sold for $400; *Haric* $200, *Chillicothe* $115, and field $40. The *Doneraile* colt got away first when the flag fell, *Haric* next, *Kingfisher* third, and *Item* last. Going around the turn, *Haric* and *Kingfisher* were pulled back into the rear, leaving *Doneraile* to carry on the running, which he did until rounding the Club-house bluff, when *Midday* was in the lead, *Item* and *Haric* third and fourth, and *Kingfisher* last. Coming in sight around the hill, *Midday* and *Doneraile* were lapped, with *Haric* next them, and *Kingfisher* fourth; *Chillicothe* and *Item* the last two. *Kingfisher* waited until fairly into the straight stretch before he made his effort, and the moment he did so the race was over, for although *Haric* made the semblance of a struggle with him for a few strides, *Kingfisher* shook him off with consummate ease, and won the heat and race by three lengths; *Haric* second, four lengths before *Midday*, *Chillicothe* fourth and *Item* distanced. Time—1:49.

SECOND RACE—CHAMPION STAKES.—For three-year olds, of $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 15th July, 1868, with forty-nine entries; mile heats.

A. Belmont's b. c. Kingfisher, by Lexington, dam Eltham Lass (Burns)	1	1
J. O'Donnell's b. c. Haric, by Australian, dam Brenna (Hennessy)	5	2
T. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ninette (Miller)	3	3
J. McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Lilla (Wilson)	2	4
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Item, by Lexington, dam Novice (Driscoll)	6	dis
Carroll & Coar's br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird (Woods)	4	5

Time—1:49, 1:49.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

This race, for two-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, had sixty subscribers, of which fifteen started, being the largest field of two-year olds that ever ran in America. The distance was one mile, and the runners were: J. O'DONNELL'S g. f. *Mary Louise*; H. B. TODD'S b. c. by *Harry Booth*; L. JEROME'S ch. f. and b. c., both by *Kentucky*; D. MCDANIELS' ch. c. *Harry Bassett*; B. W. HOXSEY'S gr. f. by *Engineer*; A. BELMONT'S b. f. *Gert of My Heart*; D. D. WITHERS' br. f. *Elsie*; R. E. LEWIS' ch. f. *Leme*; M. A. LITTELL'S gr. f. *Mary Clark*, HUNTER & TRAVERS' b. c. by *Censor*, or *Jerome Edgar*, dam *Nannie Lewis*; B. G. THOMAS' b. f. *Auricula*, and W. R. BABCOCK'S ch. f. by *Jack Malone*. The betting was even on JOHN O'DONNELL'S filly, *Mary Louise*, against the field; *Harry Bassett* ranking second, and *Elsie* third in choice. After repeated failures, caused by the fractiousness of many of the young ones, and the anxiety of the jockeys to get off in front, (which led to HENNESSY, C. MILLER, WILSON and BURNS being fined $10 each by the starter,) a most admirable send-off was had. *Harry Bassett* and JEROME'S bay filly, out of *Mary Biddle*, were first off, with the favorite next, and the rest together. At the quarter-pole *Harry Bassett* was leading two lengths, with JEROME as far before the favorite, and *Elsie* fourth, and they ran thus around the hill—BROWN, on *Mary Louise*, there injudiciously making his run with the filly. Coming into sight, *Harry Bassett* was fu l two lengths ahead of the favorite, and *Elsie* third; *Mary Louise* made a desperate effort to reach Bassett, but the gallant chestnut was running strong, and he shook her off easily, winning by two lengths; *Elsie* third, the rest unplaced. Time—1:49¾. The winner was purchased by Mr. R. BRUCE, in Kentucky, for Col. MCDANIELS, for $315, when a yearling, and he has already, as a two-year old, won over $6,[illegible] in stakes in his two successful races. He is a grand-looking colt, and has a bright future before him.

THIRD RACE—NURSERY STAKES.—For two-year olds, of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed 15th July, 1869, with sixty entries; one mile.

Col. McDaniels' ch. c. Harry Bassett, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird (C. Miller)	1
J. O'Donnell's g. f. Mary Louise, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign (Brown)	2
D. D. Withers' br. f. Elsie, by Lexington, dam Babta	3

Twelve others ran but were not placed.

Time—1:49¾.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

This was the fourth and last race of the day. It was handicap sweep-stakes of $25 each, pay or play, with $800 added, of which $200 went to the second horse, and the third saved his stakes. There were only three entries—*Oysterman*, ridden by WELSH, 132 pounds; *Biddy Malone*, ridden by GRIFFIN, 144 pounds, and *Tisdale*, ridden by THOMPSON, 139 pounds. The betting was $200 to $200 on *Oysterman*, against the field. The race proved a widely different affair to the exciting contest of last year, for *Biddy Malone* fell and threw her rider at the second jump, and *Tisdale* did the same at the fifth jump, leaving *Oysterman* to go over the course and win at his leisure, taking the leaps in fine style. A singular incident occurred when *Biddy Malone* fell, for her rider being unable to remount, HUGH GAFFNEY, the well-known hurdle-rider, ran and caught the mare, led her to the place where she fell, mounted her, and went over the course, taking all the cups in brilliant style, thus winning for her owner the $200 for second money. The rider of *Tisdale* also remounted and went over the course, thus saving his entrance money. Time—5:12.

FOURTH RACE—STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—Sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added, of which $200 to second horse; the third horse to save his stake; about two miles and a half.

Col. McDaniel's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., (Welch)	1
J. Donahue's b. m. Biddy Malone, (Griffin)	2
J. K. Lawrance's b. h. Tisdale, (Thompson)	3

Time—5:12.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Annual Meeting of the American Board Continued—Reports from All Quarters—The Treatment of the Indians.

Despite the threatening aspect of the weather, yesterday morning, the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, was well filled with auditors, who had assembled to observe the proceedings of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Dr. HOPKINS presided.

Dr. LAURY, of the Committee on the Persian Mission, read a paper, in which he stated that the English Ritualists had been of considerable trouble in the mission, as well as in the Sandwich Islands and Madagascar.

Rev. M. MYERS, of the Madeira Mission, reported matters to be in a most hopeful condition in that country. Seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty persons were addressed there during the past year, and seventy converts were made to the faith.

Rev. Dr. SWEETSER, of the Western Turkey Missions, reported that four new churches were built and 360 persons added during the year, making a total of 3,562. The contributions this year exceeded those of the last year by $2,000.

Rev. Dr. KITCHEN, of the Committee on Eastern and Central Turkey, reported that the native schools had supplied a large number of pastors and teachers. Many converts had been made.

Rev. I. S. BLISS, of the American Bible Society in Constantinople, said that twenty-three years ago there were but 250 Evangelical Protestants among the Armenians; now there were 3,000. It was a hopeful sign that a Turk could stand before the Mollahs and priests, and profess himself a Christian, and yet be allowed to walk the streets of Constantinople.

Dr. WOOD, the Secretary of the Board, read a report of the progress of the Syria Mission, showing it to be strong and prospering. The report regretted the loss to the Mission of the counsel of the Board, and to the treasury thereof, caused by the withdrawal of the Syria Mission. In future the Mission would be conducted by the Presbyterians.

Rev. Dr. FIELD, of New-London, reported from the Mahratta Mission. Two daughters of Rev. Mr. BALLANTINE had gone out there during the year.

Rev. Dr. FISK, an assistant missionary, reported from the Ceylon Mission that a contribution of $50,000 was hoped for from this country for the college at Jaffna.

Rev. Mr. HASTINGS, of the Ceylon Mission, said figures could not express the progress made. Prejudices had been removed, a language christianized, numerous schools established, and the children no longer needed to be bribed by food and clothing to attend.

President STEARNS, of Amherst College, read an interesting report from the Committee on Home Missions, in which strong ground was taken in favor of woman's engaging in the missionary work. An earnest appeal was also made on behalf of the missionaries abroad.

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, on behalf of the Committee on North American Indians, presented a well-considered report, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the success which has attended the labors of the Board among the Dakotas, Senecas and other Indians, amid many discouragements, gives hope and confidence in renewed efforts to save a remnant of these heathen whom God's providence has placed at our very doors.

Resolved, This Board has witnessed with deep interest the change which the Government has recently made in the management of the Indian Department, and the desire manifested by the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the several religious denominations of the country should interest themselves in securing for the different tribes, as resident agents, men of high moral character, who will be ready to aid the Government in the policy of collecting the tribes on separate and defined reservations, and the instructing them in the habits of the cultivation of the soil, gathering the children in schools, and generally treating them as the wards of the Government, to be cared for, rather than enemies to be destroyed.

Resolved, That in the rapid construction of railways in all directions through the hunting grounds of the Indians, it is evident that unless something be done at once for these poor children of the forest, who are living deprived from year to year of the game on which they have heretofore subsisted, they must perish.

Resolved, That this Board, believing in the power of the Gospel to save to the uttermost, have no sympathy with the sentiment so fully expressed by many, that the Indians are decreed to destruction, and the sooner they are annihilated, the better; but, encouraged by the present attitude of the Government, and the renewed interest felt by Christians all over the land, they will, as far as the means shall be furnished by the churches, enlarge their work among the Indian tribes, and, by the blessing of God, do what they can to save these interesting people from the ruin which must follow unless the Christians of every name among us will now second the humane plan of the Government.

Mr. DODGE and several other gentlemen delivered eloquent addresses on the Indian question, in which they utterly repudiated the idea, now so commonly received, that the red man must be extirpated. They held that there was nothing either in the condition or nature of the Indian to prevent him, if the proper Christian influences were brought to bear, from becoming civilized and happy in a state of peace.

At this point a recess was taken to 7½ in the evening. In the interim, however, the communion service was administered to a large number of people in Plymouth Church. Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, delivered the invocation and prefatory address, after which Rev. J. MITCHEL, of Chicago, performed the office of celebrant, and at the conclusion spoke eloquently on the subject of Christian emotion. He said that the fact that the Board of Foreign Missions was $32,000 in debt, argued the existence of a state of feeling far from honorable to a country calling itself religious.

This sacrament was also celebrated in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by the President, Dr. HOPKINS, Dr. MULLENS, Secretary of the London Missionary Board, and Rev. J. P. GULLION, D. D., President of Knox College, Galesburg. The following gentlemen resigned their positions as corporate members of the Board: Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., Samuel T. Spear, D. D., John G. Atterbury, D. D., William A. Booth, Esq., George L. Prentiss, Esq., Robert R. Booth, Esq., J. Marshal Paul, D. D., Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., Hon. William Strong, John C. Smith, D. D., Henry Nealson, D. D., William Hill, M. D., Thomas P. Handy, Esq., Daniel W. Ingersoll, Esq., Edward Spalding, M. D., Charles Walker, D. D., Henry Hill, Esq., Constantine Blodgett, D. D., Samuel H. Cox, D. D., Wm. Adams, D. D., Wm. W. Stone, Esq., Baxter Dickinson, D. D. Accompanying these were the names of a number of gentlemen who desired to become members of the Board.

The parting meeting will be held this morning at the Academy, and addresses will be delivered by several of the missionaries who are about to return to their fields of operations.

German Immigration.

The business manager of the German Immigration Society reports that during the past month 3,317 German immigrants were landed at this port, being a decrease of 6,385 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st of January 59,786 were landed at this port, while the German immigration at this port during the corresponding period of last year amounted to 81,704—21,918 more than this year. The German Society, during the past month, expended $315 in aid of needy German immigrants, and an equal amount was appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month.

Conviction of the Cherry-Street Murderer for Manslaughter.

The jury in the case of PATRICK MATTHEWS, indicted on a charge of having murdered HUGH MCCALL, in Cherry-street, in August last, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, at the Court of General Sessions, on Wednesday evening, after several hours' deliberation. The prisoner was remanded until Friday, for sentence, by Recorder HACKETT.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of CATHARINE PFEIDENHAMER *vs.* WM. BATHY, (her son-in-law,) a motion was made, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, before Judge ROBINSON, to vacate the order of arrest granted against the defendant. It is charged that the latter caused her arrest on a false charge of receiving stolen goods, and then, having obtained $600 from her on the pretext that it was to be used in securing her release, appropriated it to his own use. This the defendant denies, and affidavits on his side of the case were presented. The decision was reserved.

The American Institute met last evening at Cooper Union, Gen. WM. HALL presiding. It was resolved that $2,500 be expended for a course of scientific lectures to be held during the ensuing Winter. Resolutions were also adopted appointing a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Institute for the family of the late GEO. R. JACKSON. During the meeting an altercation occurred between a Mr. GODWIN and Dr. RICH in relation to the appointment of a chairman, in which the expressions "impudent puppy" and "blackguard" were freely exchanged. The matter, however, went no farther than a wordy debate, and the proceedings terminated without any more serious results.

Mr. ASHBURY gave a dinner, last evening at the Brevoort House, to about twenty of his friends. The table was beautifully decorated with the choicest exotics, and the banquet one of the most recherché affairs ever given at the Brevoort. Among the guests were Col. Gourley, M. P. for Sunderland, Alderman Jerome, Lord Walter Campbell, Rear-Commodore Douglas, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Brevoort, Mr. Nathrop, George L. Schuyler, Richard Irving, Jr., Mr. Garner, Mr. George Cunard Allen, Mr. Wright, Mr. Dobell, Mr. Ch. Stebbins, Mr. Cook, Mr. Kemp. After dinner, a few speeches were made of a congratulatory character, and Mr. ASHBURY gracefully expressed his regret at leaving a City where he had been the recipient of such general kindness and civility.

The regatta of the Gulick Boat Club will be rowed on Saturday, Oct. 8. The races will consist of three, all to be rowed in seventeen-feet single scull working boats. The first race, for the championship of the Club, will be contested by R. B. DEELY, E. BLAKE and W. GANNON. The second race by T. MOORE, J. KARBER, E. KENNY, W. H. SPEAR and J. BRYSON. The third race by Hon. M. NORTON, Alderman GEORGE MITCHELL, R. LINDSEY and J. KELLY. Distance, in each race, three miles. The steam-boat *Fort Lee* will leave the foot of Christopher-street at 2 P. M., and accompany the boats over the course.

The match with the *Fleetwing* has been accepted by Mr. ASHBURY, and he has named Tuesday for deciding the race. Mr. ASHBURY and his friend, Mr. COOK, leave this evening for Chicago, where they remain a couple of days, and then proceed to Omaha. After two days' rest, they will then go to Salt Lake City, and spend a week among the Mormons, and thence proceed to San Francisco. They expect to return in about six weeks.

The Relief Committee of Harper's Ferry, West Va., have appointed Mr. HENRY ROWLAND, of the firm of ROWLAND & RYDER, Nos. 67 and 69 Front-street, in this City, to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood. Capt. S. OSCAR RYDER, of this firm, who has just returned from Harper's Ferry, says that none who have not been there can realize the misery caused by the devastations of the flood.

WM. MARSH, the United States soldier who murdered an abandoned woman named MARY HALSTEAD, at No. 161 Greene-street, on the 9th ult., by shooting her in the abdomen because she would not marry him, died yesterday in the Penitentiary Hospital of wounds self-inflicted at the time of the tragedy. The woman died very soon after receiving the fatal wound, and the Coroner's jury having rendered a verdict against MARSH, he was sent to the Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island for safe keeping, he having shot himself through the head. An inquest will be held today by Coroner SCHIRMER.

FRANCIS BURBRIDGE, a contractor, residing at No. 695 Third-avenue, was yesterday charged in the Yorkville Police Court, by JAMES O'BRIEN, of East Forty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, with firing a pistol at him yesterday afternoon. O'BRIEN was working for a contractor who has men working on a waste lot contiguous to one which BURBRIDGE is clearing away. A dispute arose regarding a place where both parties were throwing *débris*, when BURBRIDGE fired at O'BRIEN. The accused was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

It is proposed to assemble the surviving members of the old Fifth New-York Volunteers, at a reunion, some time this Winter, for the purpose of reviving old associations and reminiscences of the camp and field. Officers and members of this famous regiment are requested to forward as many of their comrades' names and addresses as possible to Mr. GEORGE F. WILLIAMS, office of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in order that the proposed movement may be inaugurated.

Yesterday the sky was overcast and the temperature was cool. At night the wind rose and sung a requiem mass for the departed Summer. The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 58½; 8 A. M., 58½; 10 A. M., 59¾; noon, 63¼; 2 P. M., 62; 4 P. M., 61; 6 P. M., 58½; 8 P. M., 57; 10 P. M., 56½; 12 P. M., 55.

A special meeting of the Lotos Club was held last evening at No. 2 Irving-place, for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the decease of their presiding officer, Mr. DE WITT VAN BUREN. Mr. FREDERICK A. SCHWAB occupied the chair, and a full representation of the Club was present. Resolutions of regret at the loss of one of the founders of the Club, and an estimable and accomplished gentleman, were adopted.

Rev. EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, M. A., of London, author of *Yesterday, Today and Forever*, will preach in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street corner Fourth-avenue this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A very large attendance is looked for.

A fire broke out last evening on the third floor of No. 3 Hudson-street, occupied by HOWELL & BROS. as a packing-box factory; damage, $800 to the stock. The second floor is occupied by J. V. ONETCOLT, carpenter, whose loss is $100. The first floor is occupied by CHAS. DRAKE, commission merchant; damage, $300. The flames extended to No. 5, and occasioned the following losses: Third floor, LEONARD RING, painter, $500; first floor, W. W. FOWLER, liquors, $50. Both buildings were damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON yesterday concluded his investigation touching the explosion in the cellar of premises No. 1,118 Third-avenue, occupied by JOSEPH REICHARTS as a dining-room. The Marshal expresses the conviction that the explosion was the result of design, and he will cause the arrest of REICHARTS and JOHN GRAHAM, as soon as they recover from their injuries.

The Board of Health met yesterday in special session, but adjourned without transacting any business. The daily sessions are held for the purpose of meeting any emergency which may arise in connection with the yellow fever.

The loss of five $1,000 bonds of the issue of 1867, was reported yesterday by the brokers telegraph. It was stated that they were stolen by a sneak-thief, though the firm whose names were mentioned as the sufferers, refused to give any information, and even denied that they had lost any bonds.

FERDINAND R. HERSCHTING, a German, describing himself as an artist, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of forgery. He called upon Mrs. ELIZABETH WESSENDORF, at No. 242 Mott-street, and presented a note asking for $6, and purporting to have been signed by his employer, ARNOLD FRONIEN. The lady paid the money, only to find out afterward that the signature was a forgery. The magistrate held the accused for trial at the General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

The ladies of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church propose to hold a fair in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, from Monday, the 24th inst., to Saturday, the 5th of November, inclusive. No pains have been spared to make the fair attractive and successful. The celebrated band of the Seventh Regiment will give a choice concert every evening. The object of the fair is to raise funds for the new church now in process of erection on Twelfth-street, between Fourth and Third avenues, as well as for the Parochial Schools Building on East Eleventh-street, in the rear of the new church.

R. H. DE BERGUE was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for leaving the Astor House after having run a bill there for $105, contrary to the hotel regulations.

At Funk's Park today the Ball, Hop and Pleasure Club will participate in an old-fashioned Down East clam-bake.

BROOKLYN.

THOMAS KENNEDY, of No. 135 Bolivar-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning for carrying on the business of retail liquor-dealer without the customary license. He gave bail in $300 to appear to answer on Tuesday next.

The Mayor and members of the Common Council, with the heads of city departments generally, proceeded on a visit to the line of the water-works yesterday morning, on the invitation of the Water Board. As action will be taken by the Common Council on the purchase of ponds in Hempstead Valley for a storage reservoir, they desire to make an examination first. The estimated expense exceeds $1,000,000. The Mayor, being opposed to the expenditure, accompanied the party for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the necessity of the purchase.

Health Officer COCHRAN, yesterday, received a communication from Dr. BELL, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, making inquiry regarding the action taken in preventing the landing of boats from the West Branch Hospital. As the sloop *Four Brothers* has been making daily trips from the Hospital to the foot of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of receiving supplies, the strict interpretation of the order would embarrass the work. Dr. COCHRAN has replied to the note, excepting the sloop from the order, but distinctly confining her crew or passengers to the business named. He designates the foot of Van Brunt and Pacific streets as points where the sloop may land.

Interesting services continue to be held at Brooklyn Polytechnic Hall, under the auspices of an independent society and the ministry of Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, who is engaged to supply the pulpit until further notice. Next Sabbath a farewell missionary communion service will be held, at which Rev. AUGUSTUS BRODHEAD, who sails for India, will preach for the last time in this country. Mr. CARPENTER will afterward administer the ordinance and preach in the evening.

DANIEL C. WINSLOW was appointed as United States Commissioner, yesterday, by Judge BENEDICT.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Education of Jersey City held its monthly meeting last night. The City School Superintendent presented an interesting report. There are 24,552 children in the city of an age fit to attend school. Of these 13,349 attend the public schools, 5,098 attend private schools, while only 2,475 attend no school at all. There are thirteen public school-houses in the city, and 154 teachers. The female teachers receive an average salary of $49 79 per month, and the male principals an average salary of $161 67. The average yearly cost, per scholar, is $14 31. The total school-tax will amount to $115,862. A number of resolutions were offered, censuring the action of the Common Council, and reducing the appropriations for educational purposes.

Mrs. EDITH O'GORMAN AUFFRAY lectured at the Tabernacle, in Jersey City, last night, on "Romish Infallibility, Miracles and Tradition." An audience of about 200 persons were present. In the commencement of her address, Mrs. AUFFRAY spoke of her labors since she first entered the lecture field, and of the gratifying effects that had followed what she believed to be her righteous work. She then gave a catalogue of Romish traditions, with some humorous comments, and closed with a sharp criticism of the doctrine of infallibility. No disturbance was made.

BENJAMIN DUTTON, of Newburyport, Mass., and one of the largest owners of riparian lands in New-Jersey, is about to present his claim to them against the State. A number of prominent Boston, New-York and New-Jersey lawyers have been employed. It is understood that in this suit, which is to be made a test case, several of the largest corporations interested in these lands will give their assistance; and that a large amount of money has been subscribed for the purpose of prosecuting the claims.

The Conductors' Life Insurance Convention, which has been for some days in session at Philadelphia, will, by invitation, pass over the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads, on Saturday, and pay a visit to New-York. The Convention is a large one, representing almost every section of the United States and Canadas. About 200 members are expected to take part in the excursion.

The Grand Jury of Warren County have failed to find an indictment against Miss COOK, the farmer's daughter of Stewartsville, who was reported to have strangled her infant last Spring. This result of the case gives general satisfaction throughout the county, where sympathy for the unfortunate girl was universal.

One of the freight cars of a train that was passing over the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, jumped the switch at the east end of the tunnel, yesterday. Several cars of the same train followed, and the blockade of the track was for a time complete. The Erie trains with those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad were detained about four hours. No lives were lost, and the damage was slight.

Yesterday the Amateurs, of Newark, and the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, played their return game of base-ball for the championship of the State, at the Waverly Fair Grounds, yesterday afternoon. The first game was won by the Resolutes, but the Amateurs, though short three of their nine, won by a score of 21 to 11.

Several changes have been made in the teachers of the Newark public schools. The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Education shows a balance of $23,217.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Rear Admirals Thomas O. Selfridge and Charles W. Pear have been ordered to duty as members of the Retiring Board. Lieut. George M. Book has been ordered to the *Severn*. First Assistant Engineer John B. Carpenter is ordered to the *Narragansett*. Lieut. E. Longnecker has been detached from the *Severn*, and placed on waiting orders. Ensign F. R. Upton has resigned.

Major-Gen. Hancock, Brig.-Gen. Terry, and Cols. C. H. Smith, of the Nineteenth Infantry, R. C. Mackenzie, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Edward Hatch, of the Ninth Cavalry, have been designated members of the Board, to meet in this city, and, under the provisions of the new Army law, make an investigation of the records of the different officers for the purpose of recommending those disqualified, other than by reason of physical disability, for muster out, in view of the reorganization of the army.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The market for American Securities opened firm and closed quiet and steady. Stocks opened firm and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92⅜	92⅜
Consols for account	92⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	91⅛	91¼	91¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, (old,)	90¼	90¼	90¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 10-40s	86	86	86
Illinois Central R. Shares	113½	....	113½
Erie Railroad Shares	18	....	18
Atl. and Gt. W. R. Shares	26½	....	26½

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £12,000 during the week ending today.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—4:30 P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 8¼d.@8½d., and Middling Orleans at 8¾d.@9d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS closed firmer but unchanged. Wheat 10s. 1d. ₩ cental for California White, and 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. CORN 28s. 9d. ₩ quarter for Old. There has been little but Danubian Corn dealt in for some time past. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. Turpentine, 32s.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—4:30 P. M.—TALLOW opened at 43s. 6d. and closed at 42s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Common ROSIN firmer.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6.—PETROLEUM heavy.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 79c., and 2,000 bushels Rejected at 76c. OATS dull; sales 500 bushels Western at 49c. BARLEY quiet; Bay Quint nominally $1 15. RYE dull; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at 95c., free. CORN-MEAL, $2 for Bolted; $1 90 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuff, $25@$26. Middling, $30@$32 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c., Barley, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $9 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—4,200 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Barley, 693,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—44,800 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Barley, 1,269,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—COTTON lower; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 75 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; total, 275 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; stock, 2,875 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; do. Extra, $5@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6 50; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 25@$7 25. WHEAT active; prime to choice White, $1 40@$1 75; do. Red, $1 25@$1 75; fair to good, $1 25@$1 50; common, $1 20@$1 30. CORN lower; Southern White, 90c.@$1; Yellow, 94c.@95c. RYE dull at 70c.@90c. OATS firm at 50c.@52c. Mess PORK firm at $25 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14½c. HAMS, 25c.@25½c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY firm; stock scarce at 91c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. CANAL SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels. RAILROAD SHIPMENTS—Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS, by Canal firm—FLOUR steady; sales of 300 bbls. WHEAT dull; No. 1 New Spring, nominally, $1 20. CORN dull and drooping; car-loads sold at 75c. OATS quiet; sales of 14,000 bushels, No. 2 Western at 45c.; car-loads sold at 45c.@45½c. RYE neglected. BARLEY neglected. SEEDS, nothing doing. PEAS, nothing doing. PORK dull; $20 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 16c. HIGH-WINES, 89c. bid; held at about 90c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14½c. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; sales at $5 75@$6. WHEAT steady; Winter Red, $1 14@$1 18. CORN dull and unsettled at 60c.@65c. Ear, 66c.@68c. Shelled. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and weak; Fall, $1 18@$1 22; Spring, $1 05@$1 20. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $24 75. LARD firm with a light demand; sales at 15½c. BULK-MEATS scarce and firm; held at 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders; 14½c. for Sides. BACON firm with light demand; sales at 15½c.@18¼c. Live HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $7@$7 75. WHISKY in fair demand; sales at 88c.@87c. EXCHANGE, par.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unsteady; sales No. 2 Spring Chicago at $1 08@$1 08½. CORN irregular; sales No. 2 Mixed at 63½c.@63¾c. OATS quiet and weak at 37c.@37¼c. for No. 2. RYE dull and declined 1c.@1½c. HIGHWINES steady at 83½c. wood-bound; 84c. iron-bound. Mess PORK firm at $25 50. Short Ribs, 15c. Summer-cured sweet-pickled HAMS, 16½c. HOGS, $8 12½@$8 40. CATTLE, $5 12½@$7 25 for fair to good smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS to Buffalo unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct. 6.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 46; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; Amber Michigan, $1 15; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 18½; No. 2 do., $1 14½@$1 14¾. CORN dull; No. 1 White, 70c.; No. 2 do., 68c.; 66c.@67c. rejected. OATS dull and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED dull at $1 90. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—COTTON unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 15¼c.@15½c.; Refined, 25½c.@25¾c. COFFEE steady; Rio, low grade, 15½c.; Choice, 18c. SUGAR firmer at 9¼c.@10c. MOLASSES very dull. PROVISIONS quiet. FLOUR more active; Extra Family at $6@$6 75. WHEAT firmer; Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 38; Amber, $1 40@$1 42. CORN dull; Yellow, 88c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c. OATS dull at 50c.@52c. WHISKY quiet; Western iron-bound, 89c.; wood, 88c.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—WHEAT neglected; no sales. RYE quiet and dull. CORN steady and in limited request; sales 1,000 bushels Western Mixed at 87c. from store. There is a lull in BARLEY, and, if anything, the market rules in favor of the buyer; sales 5 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1, and 1 car six-rowed State, in bags, at $1 12. OATS steady and dull; sales 3,000 bushels of inferior State, in store, at 52c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—FLOUR—No export demand. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 06¾. CORN and OATS nominal. BARLEY—Spring No. 2 lower; sales at 87c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c.; Oswego, 9½c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—BAGGING firm; Hemp, 29c.; Flax, 26c. COTTON firm; Middling, 15c. FLOUR and GRAIN, except WHEAT, unchanged. WHEAT firmer at $1 15@$1 22. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY, 86c.@88c. TOBACCO—Sales 105 hhds. at $4 40@$9 50 for Trash to good Lugs; $8 75@$15 for low to good Leaf.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 4,187 bales; coastwise, 320 bales; total, 4,507 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 25,738 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6.—COTTON quiet at 14½c.; receipts, 389 bales; exports, 363 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN nominal at 70c.@75c. OATS, 50c. LARD, 17c.@18½c. PORK, $26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 6.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 held at $1 14. CORN steady; sales No. 2 at 73c. OATS steady at 43c. PETROLEUM declining; sales at $4 20; Refined quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 389 bales; exports, coastwise, 503 bales to New-York, 457 bales to New-Orleans; stock, 18,553 bales.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 38½c. ROSIN dull; Strained $1 35. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 50@$2 25. TAR quiet. COTTON firmer; Middling at 14½c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—COTTON active, and prices have advanced ½c.; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales 800 bales; net receipts, 2,212 bales; stock, 12,124 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 6.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 13½c.@13c.; sales 140 bales; net receipts, 398 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 2,670 bales; stock, 29,895 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 385 bales; exports, coastwise, 329 bales; stock, 2,070 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 102 bales; coastwise, 838 bales; total, 940 bales; stock, 5,080 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—COTTON unchanged, and prices better; sales, 1,116 bales; receipts, 1,297 bales; Middling quoted at 14¼c.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—FLOUR quiet; sales No. 1 at $1 24; other grades unchanged. OATS—State, 42c. BARLEY dull.

[Advertisement.]

Notwithstanding the great downfall lately experienced by Emperor Napoleon, it is said that his adversity has been in a measure ameliorated by one of KNOX'S latest styles, purchased by a sympathizing friend in this country and forwarded to him shortly after his capture. Many an aching head has been cured by exchanging a heavy, smooth tile for one of KNOX'S light and airy styles. KNOX is always at Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 6—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Clear	55
Halifax	N. E.	Clear	50
Portland	N.	Cloudy	50
Boston	N. E.	Clear	54
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	61
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	64
Washington	N.	Cloudy	59
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	67
Richmond	N.	Clear	60
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	71
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	69
Augusta	N.	Clear	65
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	52
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Pittsburg	S. E.	Cloudy	58
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	56
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	58
Mobile	N.	Clear	62
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	68

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Tarifa	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Cambria	Oct. 8	New-York	Glasgow

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:45, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 6.—*In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Birlingman, Mrs. Geiser and child, Mr. Tucker, Lynch Stanton, T. English, Count G. Von Blucher, W. Bowner, John Jones, Mrs. Reynolds and child, Miss Kebbles, Isaac Steinbert, Miss S. L. Ward, Mr. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Freige, W. Whitfield, Francis Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wordmann, Mrs. Gen. Rhett and friend, child and servant, Mrs. Baker, George J. Robertson, Rev. Pius Doome, Master D. Williams, Mrs. Ann Reynolds, Miss M. G. Bancroft, A. Haselton, Miss Grinnell and servant, Juan Limpricht, H. W. Packard, Mrs. Gen. Stone, 3 children and servant, Miss Stone, Chas. Davies, wife, 3 children and Miss Bain, Geo. Forbes, J. Cohen, Hy. Oswald, A. J. Daniels, Prof. and Mrs. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Heath, F. A. Bates, Dr. and Mrs. Wesselhoeft and infant, W. P. Willis, Miss Lillian Willis, Miss Edith Willis, Master Bailey, E. A. Merrill.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 6.—*In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.*—Miss Thomson, Rev. Dr. Sterratt, Mrs. Raynor and daughter, C. Brown, Miss Moscrip, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Grant and daughter, David McKendrick, W. B. Lamouh, W. Walker and family, Mr. Murray, Mr. Follett, Miss Crichton, Capt. Walstra, Mr. Coskery and lady, Miss Wright, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Ellwood, M. S. W. Cheever, lady, and family, Miss Cowan, P. Myers and lady, A. D. Hall, Mrs. Edwards, J. W. Johnstone, J. A. Rutherford, A. Geohegan, J. Curtis, S. McGeorge, J. W. Jackson, Jas. Hand, R. W. Hamilton, C. W. Sweeney, W. J. Richardson, Philip Wiegand, Geo. Wiegand, G. Dafner, C. Wetterstatter, and others.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.—Edward Prince, J. C. West, P. Gravenstein, B. Gorytes, H. E. Mingler, C. H. Gemph, Julius Rost, M. McCahill, T. McCahill.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:02 | Sun sets......5:33 | Moon sets...3:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:59 | Gov. Island...6:48 | Hell Gate...8:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Batavia, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Castilia, Burnet, Barcelona, Fowler & Jova; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Clyde, Hunter, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Pavesita, (Ital.,) Ferrigno, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Palo Alto, Tenney, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; William, Harding, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Pucbella, Guardiola, Barcelona, P. Harmony's Nephews; Unicorn, (Dutch,) Cook, Boston, Van Proag & Co.; Fanny H. Jennings, Noble, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Anna, Simpson, Aux Cayes, Morrison & Bartow; San Juan, (Br.,) Martin, Naples, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. E. Closson, Cornelis, Kingston, Jamaica, Miller & Houghton; John Ferris, Fields, Port of Spain, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; John H. Rapp, Cole, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; T. W. White, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; Jessie R. Smith, Robbins, Wilmington, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Garret P. Wright, (Br.,) Cropper, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; Adeline, Wright, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Norfolk, C. P. Staples.

Canal-boat G. W. Willmott, Miles, Oswego, Northern Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, St. Domingo City Sept. 28, Samana 29th, and Porto Plata 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Left U. S. sloops-of-war Swatara, Yantic and Nantasket lying in Samana Bay.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow via Moville Sept. 24, with mdse. and 465 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds. Sept. 30, lat. 51 03, lon. 38 05, signalized ship Research (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Anchored at S. W. Spit.

Ship Asa Eldridge, (of Boston,) Baker, Manila May 5, with mdse. to Fred. Baker. May 6th and 7th experienced a heavy typhoon in China Sea, commencing north and veering westerly and southerly, during which lost jibboom and everything attached, blowing sails from under the gaskets clear the yards, and doing other serious damage; passed Angier June 12, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 5; had moderate weather off the Cape; crossed the equator Sept. 3, lon. 37 W.; from thence fine weather, and light airs and calms; took a pilot 4th from boat Ezra Nye No. 2 off Cape May; 5th, 30 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, passed the wreck of a fore and aft schr. bottom up, painted black, about 200 tons burden.

Ship Minnehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to G. & J. Knox. Anchored at S. W. Spit.

Ship Charlotte, Oates, Liverpool, Aug. 17, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Rajah of Sarawak, (of Liverpool,) Norton, Rio Janeiro Aug. 14, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. First week out, lat. 22 07 S., lon. 31 22 W., spoke bark Estrela, from London for the Mauritius; all well. Had light E. N. E. winds from lat. 22 07 S., lon. 33 W.; had strong S. to S. E. winds to the Equator, which we crossed on the 29th of August, lon. 32 W.; from thence experienced light winds and calms, until we arrived off Cape Hatteras on the 2d October, where we experienced heavy thunder-squalls, attended with fierce lightning and torrents of rain for 12 hours, when the weather cleared up, and thunder, lightning and rain subsided, from thence had light variable winds, with extremely fine weather, until this morning about 3 A. M., when we had strong wind from the N. E., with hard squalls; at 7 A. M. took a pilot about 6 miles off Sandy Hook light ship and came to an anchor at 9 A. M. at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Mary Pratt, Kilburn, Newport, E., 41 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had continual gales; 19th, lat. 47, lon. 40, took a gale from S., and veered to N. W., and increased in violence to a hurricane, and lasted 3 hours; had 5 feet of water in the hold, which came through the deck, which was ripped up by the topsail sheets, and drawing the bolts out of the deck.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Sons—vessel to Warren Ray & Co. Had light N. E. winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Lizzie M. Morrell, (of Richmond, Me.,) Farnsworth, Guttenburg 46 ds., with 607 tons bar iron to order—vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co. On the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th September had a gale, commencing at E. S. E., and veering to all points of the compass, and finally moderating at N. W., and had cabin, booby hatch, and bulwarks stove; split sails, &c.; barometer fell to 28; the heaviest part of the gale lasted 36 hours; 20th, 21st, 22d, lat. 44, lon. 54, passed great quantities of timber, lumber, deals and laths; also spars and bulwarks and other wreck stuff; the bark A. N. F. reported passing on the Banks, a number of disabled fishing schooners.

Brig Annie, (Br.,) Nugent, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 250 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig A. P. L., of Arichat, Landy, Cow Bay 17 ds., with 200 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Gasion, Cow Bay 10 ds., with 260 tons coal to Block-house Mining Co.; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Musco, (N. G.,) Geise, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light E. winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Ruth, (of Halifax,) Rynoyle, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 440 tons plaster to Buchell & Chapman—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Harp, Snow, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Russell, Brazos Santiago, Texas, 23 ds., with hides and wool and two passengers to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Oct. 1, lat. 33 30, lon. 76 06, saw brig Executive dismasted, her mainmast standing only; was making for Charleston. Had continued calms; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Jacmel, Hayti, Sept. 21, with coffee and log-wood to Richard Thackary—vessel to Reeve, Osborn & Co. Left no American vessels in port. Had light southerly winds and torrents of rain till after crossing the stream; since then light winds and calms.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, Graves, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit and 1 passenger to order—vessel to J. E. Brown. Had light N. E. winds all the passage.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole 7 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Petronila, (of Belize, Hon.,) Emery, Kingston, Ja., 18 ds., with coffee, logwood and 3 passengers to J. Laycraft.

Schr. J. K. Howard, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole 7 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Wm. H. Kensel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Somerset.

Schr. Gamma, Huntley, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Teaser, Henley, Portland, with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Bement, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Dole, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saraph, Ryder, Harwich, with fish to J. A. Steson.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, Parker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Sargent, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Olive, McFarland, Calais, with lumber to J. D. Gregory.

Schr. Maracaybo, Davis, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Prosser.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julien Nelson, Hall, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Crinoline, Abrahams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Wright, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. Kalm, Stocking, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Black Diamond, White, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Memento, Fish, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Adams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Webb, Abbey, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Gladding, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Waters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. S. Applegate, Sears, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Potts, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. L. Merritt, Walters, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Theo. Dean, Phillips, Georgetown, for Fall River.

Schr. Sallie Burten, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northam, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Empire, Mathews, Stonington.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Norwich.
Schr. J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston.
Schr. Laurel, Hallock, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Fall River.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. Transit, Hackett, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. La Baylea, Bayles, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ella Jane, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Charles Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Joseph Marsh, Jones, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Mayo, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Tryphenia, Higgins, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. M. E. Taber, Aldrich, Providence.
Schr. Foam, Corwin, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Rienzi, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James English, Barker, Providence.
Schr. West Wind, Townsend, Providence.
Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Providence.
Schr. Richard Low, York, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Tiger, Hoyt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Frank Merwin, (new,) Pierce, New-Haven.
Schr. Brazos, Smith, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Panther, Hill, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. J. J. Ward, Edwards, Alexandria, Va.
Schr. L. P. Hallock, Durkee, Virginia.
Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.
Schr. Texas, Champion, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Willie Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. R. Austin, Davis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. N. Cook, Falkenburg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. C. Perry, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Edward Slade, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. Eliza White, Degan, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Haines, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. Henry Perkins, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Edwin Tyler, Russell, Hartford, for Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E., cloudy.

Below.

Brig Lucy Snow, from —. Also, one brig and one ship, unknown, anchored in the Lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Batavia, for Liverpool; Rapidan, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Clyde, for Charleston; El Cid, for Wilmington; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Arr. bark Woodside, from Havre; brig Julia E. Haskell, from Baltimore; barks Albertina, from Cape Coast; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; Scotland, from Pensacola; brigs Bissy, from Port de Paix; Shamrock, from Baltimore; schrs. J. Simonson, from Rosario; Lucy M. Collins, from Darien.

Spoken, Sept. 26, lat. 24 18, N. lon. 65 50, ship Humboldt, from Padang for Boston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; bark Sisters, from Boston; brig John Freeman, from Boston; schrs. J. P. Wilby, from Philadelphia; schr. J. Hamilton, from New-York; schr. Henrietta, from Weymouth; schr. A. E. Graves, from Boston. Sld. steam-ship South Carolina, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—The pilot-boat officer reports: Passed in for Baltimore barks Clifton, from Porto Rico, and Jane Young, from Liverpool; brigs Herald, from Maraguez, and Chattanooga, from Porto Rico. Passed out, ship Molock, for Aspinwall, and bark St. Ursula, for Rio de Janeiro.

ARR., barks Divico and Aylestone, and ship Belle E. Morse, from Callao, for orders. An easterly storm prevails.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 6.—Schrs. Ocean Star, Philadelphia, Portland; L. T. Knights, Bangor, Philadelphia; Caroline C. Hoboken, Salem; Frances Ellen, St. John, N. B., New-York; Northern Light, Hudson, Pembroke; H. P. Raynard, New-York, Glace Bay, C. B.

Passed by schr. Atalanta, New-York, Portland.

Sld., all vessels before reported except the steamer Rattlesnake; brig Hattie B.; schrs. Adeline, (Br.,) George H. Prescott, L. T. Knights, Bay State, William Penn, Martha Sargent, R. W. Tull, Charleston, Frances Ellen, J. R. Van Dusen, Kate McLean, Sarah J. Bright, R. K. Vaughan, and P. L. Smith.

Oct. 6—Arr. schr. Mary E. Somers, Boston, Philadelphia; Bloomer, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; E. Arcularius, New-York, Boston; Bengal, do., Portsmouth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Sld. ship Annie M. Small, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—Cld. steamer Regulator, for New-York.

Spoken.

Sept. 22, lat. 46, lon. 42, spoke bark Emma A. Ford, from Liverpool, for Montreal.

Sept. 2, 25 miles S. by E. of Montauk, spoke bark Abby N. Franklin, Leghorn for Philadelphia, 77 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—The steam-ship Caspian, of the Allan line, arrived here from Liverpool today.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Oct. 6.—The steam-ship Iowa, of the Anchor line, from New-York for this port, was signaled off Moville this morning.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

Trunk Railroad

IN

NEW-YORK STATE,

PAYING

7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,

ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has

NEARLY 300 MILES OF ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED AND IN PROFITABLE OPERATION

on the Northern section, extending southerly from the City of Oswego, and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 350 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its net earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will put us for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 2[illegible] miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 800,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANO-FORTES.

PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE.

PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired.

Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.

WARE-ROOMS,

No. 11 East 14th-st.,

Between Union-square and 5th-av.

BEESE'S NO. 1 WATER-BACK

KITCHEN-RANGE.

THE LARGEST FAMILY SIZE REDUCED TO

$55 Put Up.

ALL COOKS LIKE BEESE'S RANGE BECAUSE

They are

The best open-fire roasters,

The surest and quickest bakers,

Give plenty of hot water, and

Are so easily managed.

They are economical in fuel, are kept in order at little expense, and are altogether the cheapest range in the market.

MADE, PUT UP AND WARRANTED BY

JANES & KIRTLAND,

FORMERLY JANES, BEEBE & CO.,

NOS. 8, 10 AND 12 READE-ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.

Have a complete assortment, including Spanish cedar for veneering and boards for cigar boxes, to which they invite inspection and orders from all close cash purchasers. Send for catalogue and price list.

Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st.

Factory, No. 204 Monroe-st.; No. 326 Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, Fish, Flour and Provisions.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

One price. Cash only. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.